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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE.-Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco. 16Sw

I. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. de11w

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. oc1w

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. fse1w

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. no1Sw

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco	8:40	

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT COST

OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

—EMBRACING—

SILKS AND SATINS,
VELVETS AND PLUSHES

In all the Newest Styles. Also

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

BUSINESS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

At a Bargain.

ja1dw MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
fe18dw

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
fe29w

THOMAS SMITH. GEORGE WHITE.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
fe26dw SMITH & WHITE, Proprietors.

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.
Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per Week, $4.00; Single Meals, 50 cents.
fe19w L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

Now is the Time
TO OBTAIN A
GREAT BARGAIN!
Dr. Ray's Fine Property
IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!
Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!
SEVEN ACRES
Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,
TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,
Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;
Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.
For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto.
Oct. 30th, 1879. fe26dwtf

SPECIAL NOTICE
—TO—
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!
THE PUGET SOUND
LUMBER CO.
Takes pleasure in announcing that the
DEPOT LUMBER YARD
AT WOODLAND,
.....HAVE A.....
LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT
.....OF.....
Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine
.....AND.....
REDWOOD LUMBER,
DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.
LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER
.....AND.....
FURNISHED PER CARGO.
☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**
A. POWELL,
Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.
G. W. LYFORD,
Agent at Woodland.
Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO
mh1dw

JUST OUT.
HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.
ADVANCE AND RETREAT,
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:
By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND,
—BY—
General G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, 1880.
The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)
The book is an elegant octavo, containing 60 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a line steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle-fields bound in handsome gray English cloth, at three dollars, or in fine sheep binding with marble edge, three dollars and fifty cents—in half bound Morocco, library style, four dollars, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full gilt edges and sides, five dollars.
On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter.
The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.
The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library on every desk, or upon the bookshelf of every house in the country.
Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.
To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantial aid to so deserving a cause.
For terms, rates to agents, etc., address with full particulars,
Gen'l. G. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
On Behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
fe5dw3m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
That Bright, Beautiful new Book, The
COMPLETE HOME Full of practical information, The **young housekeeper's Guide.** The housewife's **friend.** Everything connected with **HOUSES** and **HOMES, families** and **children** that a young woman should learn and a married woman know. Beautifully bound and illustrated. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies daily. **Also,**
The ILLUSTRATED
UNIVERSAL HISTORY A magnificent work of the World's Great Grand History, from the birth of Nations to the present time. Ancient, Middle and Modern, **three** volumes condensed into one Royal Octavo of 700 pages. The cheapest book of history ever published. **Also,** that Thrilling New Book,
OUR
WESTERN BORDER which tells with **fascinating** interest of the deeds and dangers, exploits and triumphs of the **Pioneers of ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.** Sells rapidly. One agent orders 1,000 copies, another sells 43 in one day. Agents wanted everywhere for these popular books. For circulars and liberal terms address
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
mh7dw1m **San Francisco, Cal.**

Overwhelmed!
The Entire Country Amazed at the Miraculous Power of a New Discovery.
It Overcomes the Most Stubborn Resistance and Overthrows the Logic of the Doctors.
The Supposably Incurable Kidney Diseases, which have baffled the Efforts of Medical Skill, at Last Clearly Understood, and a Host of Despairing Ones Made Happy.
Testimony of a Few of Those who Have Been Cured, and Their Gratitude for Deliverance.
From Professor W. E. Ryan, formerly professor of natural sciences and mathematics in Pio Nono college, Macon, Ga.:
H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Be pleased to accept this as an acknowledgment of my gratitude for a permanent cure of a terrible disease of the Kidneys. Two years ago, I returned to Rochester after a three years' engagement as Professor of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Pio Nono College, Macon, Ga. I had been in this city not more than ten days when I was taken sick with Typhoid fever, causing me to keep my room for over two months. Upon my recovery from Typhoid fever, I found, which was more alarming to me than the fever, that I had a severe attack of Kidney disease. I was troubled with a dull and constant pain in my Kidneys, I consulted my physician and received no benefit or satisfaction. I continued growing worse until I urinated from fifteen to twenty times a day. The color of the Urine indicated a serious disturbance of the Kidneys. I kept a liquid for twelve hours, which, upon proper chemical tests, showed the abundant presence of Albumen. After being repeatedly requested to try your Celebrated Remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure—I procured a bottle and took it according to directions. Two bottles cured me of all pain in my Kidneys and soreness in that part of my body. I have never been troubled since.
I write you these lines in keeping with an intention formed long since to return thanks to you by letter, which you are at liberty to publish as you see fit.
I remain most truly yours,
W. E. RYAN.
Mr. Ryan gives the following named gentlemen as reference:
COL. JONES, Ed. Telegraph, Macon, Ga.
COL. H. J. LAMAR, Macon, Ga.
JAMES A. GRAY, Augusta, Ga.
AUGUST DORR, Augusta, Ga.
COL. P. MAHAN, Savannah, Ga.
JOHN A. DOUGLAS, Savannah, Ga.
Read the following extract from a letter of the well known firm of Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Macon, Ga.:
"By the way, Mr. Ryan, of Rochester, who is a friend of our Mr. Lamar and family, wrote them that he had been entirely cured of Kidney Complaint by your Remedy, and knowing him to be a gentlemen whose word we can depend on, we shall take pleasure in recommending it." Yours truly,
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
Extract rom a letter from Bickett & Griffin, Druggists, Monroe, N. C.,
MONROE, N. C., Dec. 27, 1879.
We have no hesitation in saying that your Safe Kidney Liver Cure is the most efficient combination for obstinate Kidney Diseases we have ever known—and we have had no meager experience, our Dr. Bickett being a practicing physician for nearly twenty years.
BICKETT & GRIFFIN.
DROPSY CURED.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 1, 1880.
H. H. Warner & Co.:
GENTS: Two years ago last October, I was taken sick and called upon a physician of this city, and he told me I had over-exerted myself in running a sewing machine, and after a good rest I would get better. I went to New York to visit my sister, I grew worse and called on an eminent physician of that city, and he told me I had *Dropsy*. He attended me for seven weeks, but I gradually grew worse. At last my friends advised me to go to the Presbyterian Hospital, corner of 70th street and Madison avenue. There I remained three months. Two physicians attended me every morning, and four during the day, for three months, but I received no benefit, and my friends sent for me to home home to die. I went into the country and visited my sister at Conesus, Livingston county, N. Y. I was terribly bloated, and the best physician in that section was called in, and after treating me for six weeks another physician was called, and after consultation, on the 17th day of April, 1878, I was tapped, and 24½ lbs. of water taken from me. I was tapped at intervals of two weeks, and an average of 20 lbs. of water taken from me each time. About a week after I had been tapped the tenth time, I commenced taking your Safe Kidney Liver Cure. After taking it three weeks, I was again tapped, and only 9 lbs. of water taken from me. I continued taking the Safe Kidney Liver Cure until I had taken ten bottles altogether, up to last April, when I came to Rochester to live, and I have taken no medicine since, and am now perfectly well. I believe it to be the best medicine in the world, and hope you will be able to sell it cheaper, so thousands of poor sufferers can avail themselves of its healing qualities. Yet I know a doctor will charge $2 a visit, and one bottle of the Safe Kidney Liver Cure did me more good than all the doctors that treated me.
MISS LIDA MOORE,
16½ Greenwood Avenue.
Warner's Safe Bitters!
A medicine which stimulates the appetite, improves digestion, restores lost strength and purifies the blood.
Warner's Safe Nervine!
Quickly soothes pain of all kinds; cures Headache, Neuralgia, gives Sleep and Natural Rest, and is the Best Remedy known for Nervous Prostration.
Warner's Safe Pills!
A Remedy for Costiveness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. The best known Laxative.
Warner's Safe Tonic!
Invigorates the whole system, and for invalids, or persons recovering from severe sickness, who require a nourishing tonic, it is invaluable.
WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
mh15dw

THE REVENUE LAW.

Below is given a full synopsis of the principle property subject to tax under the new Revenue Bill, as it became a law:

WHAT PROPERTY IS TAXED.—All not exempt under the laws of the United States, and except growing crops and Government property.

WHAT IS PROPERTY.—Moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership. Real estate in possession, ownership and all claims to possession of land, and includes mines, quarries and timber and all rights and privileges appertaining; also all forms of securities for which land may stand pledged; real estate and improvements are separately assessed.

IMPROVEMENTS.—All things affixed upon or artificially growing on lands.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—All things not embraced within the definition of realty.

VALUATION.—Assessable value of property is that at which it would be taken in payment of a solvent debt.

CREDITS SUBJECT TO TAXATION.—They are unsecured solvent debts. In case of banks it is not required to show debts in detail or to whom owing.

DEBTS TAXABLE.—They are unsecured liabilities.

CAPITAL STOCK.—Capital stock of corporations in the State is assessable at its market value to individual stockholders after deducting the value of property assessed to the corporation of which the capital stock is representative. Stock of corporations outside of the State is assessable at its market value to individuals.

Cultivated and uncultivated land shall be assessed equally. [The law is silent as to whether the standard value by which this equality is to be reached shall be that of the cultivated or uncultivated land.]

MORTGAGE INTEREST.—Mortgages and deeds are taxable as an interest to the property. The property is assessed to the owner or mortgagor, and the mortgage or deed to the mortgagee; railroads excepted.

Railroads and franchises are assessed by the State Board of Equalization, except franchises granted by the municipal corporations. The proportionate value of assessments of roads and franchises are distributed to the counties through which the road runs.

LANDS—HOW ASSESSED.—All lands to be assessed in parcels of subdivisions not exceeding 640 acres.

Assessments are upon property owned or controlled by a taxpayer at 12 M. on the first Monday in March.

SOLVENT CREDITS.—From solvent debts are to be subtracted credits due to residents of the State.

STATEMENT.—The taxpayer to make a list of all his property under oath.

Ditches, roads and telegraph lines, with their improvements, must be listed as real estate, and as a whole.

HOW TO GET RID OF CHINESE.

The following from the *S. F. Post* is a truthful paragraph. Referring to the impossibility of State Legislation on the Chinese question that will accomplish the object desired, that paper says: "The remedy is *non-intercourse with, and non employment of the Chinese.*" This, and this alone, will do the work. Suit cannot be taken into the United States Courts to compel men to hire servile labor, or deal with any man who employs it directly or indirectly. The Burlingame treaty cannot be pleaded against the free will of an American citizen. He can regulate his own conduct in the matter of buying and selling without let or hindrance; and it is for the citizens of California now to give effect to their vote at the ballot-box and send Chinese labor bodily out of the State. The Legislature has done what it could, but legal difficulties surround all laws passed by the State affecting the rights of aliens. The people are sovereign, however, and can so regulate their dealings with their fellow men as to compel the Chinese to go.

THE Democratic Central Committee of Fresno county met on the 6th instant and called a county convention to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention and nominate candidates for county officers. The primary election is to be held on the 15th of May, and the County Convention to meet one week prior to the day hereafter to be fixed for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

WITH any degree of organization in the State the Altona, Pa., *Star* thinks, and Grant the Republican Presidential candidate, the Democracy should carry Pennsylvania by a surprising majority. All that is reqnired to accomplish this result is a leader who is not a coward or imbued with the silly notion that Don Cameron can't be beaten.

EVEN the New York *Tribune* grasps the true meaning of the third-term movement. It says: "We impute no improper design to Grant personally, but we intend to rebuke the ranters who forget that the cry for a 'strong' government, as they make it, is for the government above the law. The American people do not want that kind of a government."

CALIFORNIA has 2,743 public schools, with an attendance of 144,805 children on the census roll. In the years 1878-9 there was $2,385,732.38 paid to teachers as salaries. Since the organization of California as a State she has paid for the support of schools thirty-eight and a half million of dollars.

THE Sedalia, (Mo.,) *Democrat* reports that a party of gentleman have discovered a mound near Knob Noster, in that State, which contains the skeletons of pigmies, with skulls no larger that a man's fist, and the jaws provided with full sets of teeth, shooting them to be the remains of grown persons.

A CHINAMAN convicted of assault and battery in New York was sent to the State Penitentiary for six months. The committing Judge said in view of the great number of Celestials expected in that city, he was determined to make an example of this offender.

SENATOR SHARON has laid the press of the country under obligations to him for his speech in favor of a reduction of the tariff on paper and products used in its manufacture. His remarks on the labor problem show that he has studied it with effect.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, March 18th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Senate spent all day Saturday in discussing the

STOCK GAMBLING BILL,

Introduced by Mr. Gorely. This bill, in my humble judgement, ought to have become a law. The Senate has defeated the only bill of any force that has been offered with any chance of being passed. The bill was beaten by the passage of an amendment, which destroyed all its vitality. With the amendment it would be of no earthly use. This amendment was passed by a vote of 21 to 18. All of the twenty-one were Republicans but three. It was indefinitely postponed by an almost unanimous vote.

This disease demanded a powerful remedy. Stock gambling is one of the prevailing vices of the day, and there ought to be no delicacy in handling the evil. The requirement of the Constitution, Article IV., Sec. 26, says: The Legislature shall pass laws to regulate or prohibit the buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange or stock market under the control of any association." It further makes all sales *on a margin* to be delivered at a future day void, and yet such a sickly sentimentality prevailed that when a measure—a wise measure, *regulating* the business—was passed by a vote of 69 to 9 in the Assembly, the Senate defeats the measure. The *Record Union*, in a whining editorial comes out and justifies the course of the Senate; even goes so far as to justify lotteries, in its defense of Stock gambling. It says: "Whatever the consequences of such a passion upon the progress and condition of society, they will have to be endured until the temptations to gambling in stock disappear. So long as occasional prizes are won in the lottery the public will buy tickets." These are sentiments unworthy the paper, when given in defense of the acts of the Senate.

REVENUE VS. VETO.

The presure that is brought to bear upon the Governor to veto the Revenue bill is powerful; still I believe he will stand up. The question of double taxation was answered by Mr. Hartson as I answered it in your paper and as Moreland answered it in the Senate. Double taxation is where the same property is taxed twice to the same party. This is the view taken by the Supreme Court of the United States. The discussion, in presence of the Governor, wherein a dozen or more Bank Presidents and some lawyers working for a fee took part with the men who supported the bill in Senate and Assembly, is worthy of perusal, as the advocates of the bill had the best of it.

DESTY'S SEAT.

The report of the Committee was adopted declaring Mr. Desty's seat vacant. While no action has yet been taken upon the subject, it is understood that an election will be held, and it is further whispered that Desty will be a candidate for the vacant seat.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the Assembly bill entitled an Act to promote emigration from the State of California. This is a Chinese measure, and passed by a vote of 29 to 6. It simply prevents any one from hindering Chinamen from emigrating because he owes a bill. The six Companies have an understanding that when one of their men who owes them is about to depart, the officers of the ship require him to bring a quittance from the six Chinese Companies—that he does not owe anything to them—before he can depart from the State. Also passed, a bill relative to glandered horses, or animals afflicted with any contagious disease. Also, an Act in relation to swindling by cards or other means. Also, to reimburse the support fund of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. Also, an act to

RESTRICT AND LIMIT TITLES

To real estate. This bill was ably discussed by a number of Senators, Congressional aspirants taking the lead; the first taking the ground that the law was a necessity, and the opponents that the revenue law, which taxes land in a new manner, would settle the matter. The bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 16.

In the Assembly a list of the members of the Constitutional Convention who absented themselves from its session was prepared, and the list ordered to be printed. This is a new dodge. The Committee on

STATE LIBRARY

Reported back Senate bill 92 in relation to the Library—a majority in favor of its passage. Mr. De Bruiz made a minority report of some length. The bill provides that new Trustees be elected, and of course the new Trustees will elect a new Librarian. Mr. Cravens, according to De Bruiz's report, has done his duty, and has two years to serve before his time expires. The majority hold that this is a political office, and to the victors belong the spoils. This bill will scarcely pass. The party lash may force it.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

A bill providing for persons forming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies was read a third time. It is made so that persons—farmers or others—can unite and form a league for the protection of their property. The bill met with opposition.

The Senate, after Monday, will hold nightly sessions. INDEX.

THE rumor is that Hayes has at last become impatient of the conduct of John Sherman in using the prodigious power of the Treasury Department as the corrupting means to promote his own Presidential aspirations, and, as a consequence, the rupture between the two is so serious that Sherman will retire from the fraudulent Cabinet. It would be a startling revelation of fraud and villainy if the two should blab on each other.

THE Legislature of Iowa has adopted a stringent prohibition amendment to the Constitution. It provides against the manufacture, sale or keeping as a beverage of any intoxicating beverage, including wine and beer, and requires the Legislature to fix suitable penalties for the violation of the law. That's pretty stringent.

AT the opening of the present Legislature we were afraid that that high and austere body would perpetrate some rash and injudicious legislation, but we are now feeling easier under the confident belief that it will do nothing.

THE New York *Mail* declares that "if it is necessary for the Pacific and Atlantic coasts to divide the Chinese and Kearneyites between them, it will take the Chinese." The Marysville *Appeal* prefers to part with both.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Even the elements seem to have conspired against the "processioners" to-day. After a week of beautiful weather the rain began to pour down at an early hour this morning and continued all day. The result was that only part of the A. O. H. and one company of military turned out with the Florence Hall procession to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. It was plain enough, however, that had the weather conditions been good the procession would not have been much better. The fight that the *Post* made against it, backed by nearly all of the better class of Irish, checked the "fuss and feathers." The Knights of the Red Branch, Knights of St. Patrick, Sons of the Emerald Isle, the Irish Regiment—all refused to participate from the outset. The performances at Woodward's Gardens were slimly attended, and the ball to-night will be an utter failure. On the other hand, the entertainment at the Grand Opera House under the auspices of the non-paraders, promises to be a great success. Indeed, it cannot fail, as a large part of the seats have already been sold.

The arrest, trial and conviction of Denis Kearney for violent language on the sand lots, created no excitement that was visible, but there is a general verdict of "Served him right." He was fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction. He has appealed to the Superior Court, but that will do him no good, and the result will be that an ugly customer will be rid of until after the fall elections, at least.

Aside from the bi-weekly meetings of County Central Committees of both parties and the organizing for the fall campaign, little is being said or done in politics. Of late there has been a little ripple of discord between the Democratic State Central Committee and the County Committee, but the difficulty has been adjusted and Captain Fritz, Chairman of the County Committee, has already engaged halls in the different districts for the holding of meetings, etc. The Republicans are doing the same thing. Arrangements for speakers are being made, and the fight promises to be a lively one.

De Lesseps, the great French patron of the science of engineering, will arrive to-night, and will be tendered a reception banquet at the Palace Hotel to-morrow.—Parnell will not come to California, as Parliament has been prorogued and he has to go back to Ireland to look after his re-election.—Gen. Grant will be here in a few weeks on his way home from Mexico.—George Augustus Sala, the great English journalist, is here with his wife, and the two are writing up China in this city for the London *Telegraph*.—There is another six days go-as-you-please walking match in progress at the Pavilion, in which men and women are contesting, and the interest wears well. A Mr. Rose, of New York, is the manager, and he has secured the Pavilion for several weeks, intending to give a series of these performances. Among the famous pedestrians whom he intends to bring hither are Rowell and Blower Brown. O'Leary and Weston have been nursing their feet since their contest, but are out of their rooms to-day. Weston will attend a coursing match at Merced, and visit other parts of the State on a pleasure trip. O'Leary returns to New York, leaving to-morrow.—Several heavy fires have occurred in the city within a week.

The *Argonaut* is to come out in a few days as a daily.

Two hundred men have been set to work on the Ocean Beach road from the Golden Gate Park, under the operation of the Bush Fund.

Business is quite brisk and improving.

The city is being swept thoroughly by hand, and Chinatown is undergoing a comparatively thorough cleaning.

There is an unusual number of ships in the harbor awaiting cargoes. T. L. B.

THE *S. F. Post* would like to see all country towns follow the example of that city in abating the Chinese evil. We heartily unite with the *Post* in this sentiment, and hope that every town in the State will rise up against the Mongol and use every lawful means to drive them from our midst. Our Constitution gives us certain powers that, while not conflicting with any treaty stipulations, will at least add to the discouragement of the nuisance.

THE telegraph did not mention that at the recent municipal election in Utica, New York, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by over 600 majority. His opponent was the most popular Republican in that city. It is the home of Senator Conkling. In the contest within his own party for Delegate to the Stalwart State Convention, the Senator was barely elected.

THE rejection of McNeil to be U. S. Marshal from Missouri by the decisive vote of 32 to 7 is at least one act for which the Republican members of the Senate deserve credit. Humanity would have been dishonored and our civilization disgraced by the elevation of this red-handed murderer to an office of dignity and profit.

THEY do things on a grand scale in California, a Mr. Mitchell living in the San Joaquin Valley, raised 90,000 acres of wheat and thinks of making it an even 100,000 acres. Dr. Glenn, in Colusa County, raised 45,000 acres of wheat, while Farmer Reavis has a modest wheat field of 15,000 acres.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has lost its case against the pigeon shooters. The Court has decided that the law is not applicable to such sport.

BY the time the National Republican Convention meets Grant will B—laine in the political gutter—perhaps.

Samuel J. Tilden received 4,284,265 votes—the largest vote ever received by any man in America.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Congress certainly indicated, in Grant's time, an indisposition to commit the Government to responsibilities growing out of the acquisition of foreign territory, and Congress probably represented public sentiment on that subject. Since, as an act of friendship, we made a donation of seven millions of dollars to Russia, and acquired title to Alaska, there has been numerous suggestions as to an extension of our territory by purchase, or otherwise, besides the attempted one on the part of Grant's Administration. Ambitious people tried, in the early days of Mr. Hayes' occupancy of the White House, to force a war with Mexico. That gentleman himself is understood not to be indisposed to territorial aggrandizement. But public sentiment is against any such idea. Separate from this sentiment, however, and yet allied to it, is the general feeling that our own interests compel us to refuse consent to any encroachment by foreign Governments upon territory near us. Outside of the Constitution itself, there is nothing we consider more binding upon us than the practical assertion whenever it may be necessary, of what is known as the Monroe doctrine. In 1865 we sent an enormous army to the Mexican border in Texas, and for no other reason in the world than as a menace and warning to the foreign Governments represented in an attempt to secure control in Mexico. Now, when large foreign interests are apparently to be established on the Isthmus of Darien, it is with peculiar propriety that Congress gives warning to those who make the proposition. There is the ring of sound Americanism in the following solution, which will be reported by the House Committee to-day: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That it is the interest of the United States to have possession, direction, control and government of any land, railroad or other communication that may be constructed across the Isthmus connecting the American Continent, for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Caribean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Panama, Nicaragua or elsewhere; and in view of the magnitude of this interest it is the duty of the United States to insist that if built, by whomsoever, the same may be commenced, prosecuted and completed; and whatever the nationality of its corporators or the sources of its capital, that the interest of the United States, and their right to possess and control the same, will be asserted and maintained whenever in their opinion it becomes necessary." RENO.

Knights Landing Letter.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 16th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I have delayed my communication three or four days purposely to avoid having to commence with something in regard to the north wind, and have succeeded admirably. This morning old Sol's benign countenance broke forth in the east in splendor, and sent his slanting rays of sunshine through our quiet streets with a truly invigorating effect, and to-day the weather is good but how long such a state of things will continue, is one of the conundrums that we don't propose to answer.

Our town is improving a little and if we should be so fortunate as to be visited by a shower of rain and some warmer weather soon it will, in all probability, resume its wonted activity.

To-day we have the two principal steamers of the Joaquin Company at our wharf, landing grain for San Francisco, and the steamer Gov. Dana, on her last trip down, took a barge loaded with wheat from this place. Since the railroad freights have been increased from this place, our grain men and farmers are exhibiting more of a disposition to patronize the river, which is something the residents of this town are glad to see. Before we had any railroad all our travel and transportation was done through the old navigation Company, and those were the balmiest days of Knights Landing's existence; and could the disposition among our farmers again be revived to ship more of their grain and produce by the river, and thus promote a healthy opposition, times would again resume their old time activity.

Our town is not supplied with an efficient and well organized fire department; nevertheless we sometimes hear the portentious cry of "fire!" During the gale of last Friday the humble residence of your correspondent was surreptiously attacked by an invidious spark, which for a time threatened total destruction; but, thanks to the prompt exertions of kind neighbors, the incipient blaze was squelched in the zenith of its glory. Damage nominal; no insurance.

On last Sunday evening the Methodist church took fire during divine services, and but for the presence of mind of brother Dameron—who induced the Rev. Odom to cut short his prayer by informing him in unmistakable tones that the house was on fire and required immediate attention—might have resulted disastrously.

The social portion of our people have been kept indoors so much by inclement weather of late, that we have nothing in the way of social news, and in the way of amusement can only speak of the converting of one of our churches into a museum last week for the purpose of portraying on canvas by the power of a magic lantern, the wonderful feat of a hideous caricature upon humanity swallowing a well developed rat, for the gratification of almost the entire juvenile population; and your correspondent thought at the time that if that show had been anywhere else in town, the minister would have given the young folks of his congregation, on the following Sunday, a sound lecture upon the sin and folly of spending their time and money attending such a show. D. J.

THAT pioneer of Grant organs, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, figures out that of the 170 Delegates already chosen 146 are for Grant, 14 for Blaine, 8 for Edmunds and 2 for Sherman. The *Globe-Democrat* thinks that any efforts of the New York scratchers against Grant will be counteracted by the increased exertions to which the regular members of the party will be aroused.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

Grandma.

BY J. KING.

Dear grandma sits in the old arm chair
While the firelight sheds a silvery gleam
Athwart the locks of frosty hair;
The snows of age have blanched the hue
Of tresses once black as the raven's wing,
And dimmed the luster of eyes of blue.

That form so stately in its prime,
Is bowed beneath the weight of years—
Sad record of the flight of time,
Full many a wrinkle seams her face,
In youth so marble, smooth and fair,
And yet innate with sweet patrician grace.

Perchance as she sits with folded hands,
Watching the embers' fitful glow,
Her thoughts revert to other lands;
Two stalwart sons have crossed the main,
To dwell 'neath India's burning sun;
The other—in the church-yard lain.

The husband—lover of her youth—
Has gone to swell the anthem choir;
None now to cheer, save daughter Ruth;
The past seems but a troubled dream,
Which soon will fade and pass away,
When crossed death's Stygian stream.

Her soul at rest, she waits to hear
The summons to Eternal bowers,
Her spirit brave knows naught of fear;
For loved ones watch at the heavenly gate
To welcome the weary wanderer home,
Where the "King of Glory" waits.

Mars and His Mistress.

BY MARY V. SPENCER.

It was a glorious October day, when Bella Rivers set forth, on Mars, her favorite steed, for her usual morning ride. The foliage had only just begun to change, so the woods in general, were still green. But already, in the hollows, were little patches of color so exquisitely lovely that they looked like the gardens of Paradise; the hickory, the dog-wood and the maples, here and there, blazing out indescribably beautiful. Then the shadows that moved slowly across the hills were solemn enough to have come from the wings of great passing angels.

After a sharp trot of an hour, Bella let her horse fall into a walk, and turning into the very heart of the forest, drew up at a spot where the ferns rose almost up to the knees of Mars. Here, letting the reins lie loosely on his neck, she took off her plumed cavalier hat, and stretched up to pull a cluster of particularly brilliant leaves.

"Just such a day as this," she said, with a sigh, "here, on this very spot, and now—"

A great tragedy had fallen on our heroine, and the traces of it could still be read in her face. Years before, she had loved, and been loved in return; here, on this very spot, she had first listened to her suitor's vows and pledged her own in return; and for a few blissful weeks, in that eventful autumn, she had been supremely happy. But there had come misunderstandings; jealousy had driven her almost insane; and in a moment of angry recrimination she had discarded her lover. Hugh Calverly was as high-spirited as herself, and nearly as exacting. He had taken her at her word, left by the next train for the city, and sailed for Europe before a week was out, missing, by this haste, the repentant letter, which, after a struggle of a fortnight, Bella had sent to call him back.

The ship in which he sailed had never been heard of since. There had been a terrible cyclone, in which three or four other vessels had barely escaped shipwreck, about five days after Hugh had left for New York; and there was no doubt among those who were experienced in such matters, that the good ship *Barclay* had gone down with all on board, as the *President* and *Pacific*, and many others had gone down before her. Her owners said "she has struck an iceberg, and foundered at once, or else we should have had tidings," and this was the general conclusion also.

It was not till a twelvemonth had passed, however, that Bella had renounced all hope. Then with a burst of tears she cried, one day,—

"He will never, never come back—never, till the sea gives up its dead."

Bella was passionately fond of all brute animals, and especially of horses; but she loved her favorite, Mars, with a love surpassing words; for he had been a gift from Hugh, in those happy, happy days; and she had never had an opportunity of returning him, for which she was now glad. She found, indeed, a secret pleasure in riding him and petting him. Perhaps there was something of unconcious remorse and atonement in this.

Thus it came to pass, that not a day passed in which Bella did not visit Mars in his stable, and few in which she did not go sweeping over hill and dale, till her floating feather became as well known, in that mountain region, as the white plume of Henry of Navarre, of old, on the battle-fields of France. Many and many a night, after hours spent in the saddle, she sobbed herself to sleep however, crying,—

"Oh, if Hugh could but have lived to forgive me!" "If he only knew now. If some one could only come back from the dead to tell me he has pardoned me."

The years, however, had not dimmed Bella's beauty; on the contrary, they had improved it. Her face was more chastened; her figure had developed. At three-and-twenty she was almost regal. Meantime, there had been no lack of suitors for her hand. But to all she turned a deaf ear. Her heart was buried with Hugh.

Her greatest pleasure was to ride with Mars, to this secluded forest recess, where fern, twig, and tree all reminded her of the past. She was lost in deep thought now, her fingers still lingering, unconsciously, on the branch that she had forgotten to pluck, when she was recalled to herself by the excited pawing of Mars.

"Quiet, sir! quiet!" she said, gathering in her reins instinctively. "You don't see a ghost, Mars, do you?"

She had scarcely spoken, when a thicket parted, just beside her, and a rough-looking, coarsely-clad man stepped forth. He wore a slouched, torn hat, beneath which peeped forth a dark, threatening countenance, half hidden by wild, tangled, black locks. Advancing toward her he raised his hand to seize, as Bella thought, her reins.

Our heroine was no coward. Few of her sex, indeed, were naturally so brave. But the district in which she lived was full of iron-furnaces, and at this particular season most of the men were on a strike; and as the best of them, even in ordinary times, bore no very good name, there really was some cause for uneasiness. This man, moreover, was exceptionally villainous-looking. She drew in her rein sharply, therefore, till Mars nearly reared.

The man fell back, on seeing this, saying, in a broad, Irish accent—

"I beg pardon, ma'am, but I manes ye no harrum, I'm but a poor peddler, as ye may see."

Bella observed, now, that he carried a pack on his back, as the humbler, itinerant members of his profession did; and a little ashamed of herself, she said, kindly—

"Oh, I see! you've needles and threads, and a pretty ribbon or two, I suppose. Well, if you'll go on to Oakwood, where I live—it's but a mile or two ahead, just as you get out of the forest—the servants will be glad to buy of your wares, and I'll be there myself after a while."

"Oakwood," said the man, as if collecting his faculties, "sure an' that's the verra place I'm afther. Doesn't a Misthress Bella Rivers live there? A fine, handsome young lady, or matron, illigant enough for a king?"

"I am Miss Bella Rivers," answered our heroine, in a tone of surprise. "Quiet! Quiet, Mars! What ails you?" for the horse was restless again. "But what can you want with me? I never saw you before in my life."

She drew herself up rather haughtily, straightening herself in the saddle, and gathering in her bridle-hand again, so that Mars, thus restrained, began to throw out his fore-arm and paw excitedly one more. Bella was something of an aristocrat, we are afraid, and was the least but scornful of this ill-dressed, coarse-looking man, who claimed her acquaintance as she thought. She began even to doubt if her first impression had not been the correct one. What if, after all, the fellow was a highway robber in disguise? She held Mars, therefore, firm in hand, prepared to put the spur into him, and dash forward, at the slightest offensive movement.

But the peddler made no hostile demonstration. He apparently understood her thoughts, for he drew a step still further back.

"Maybe, miss," he said, scraping his foot, as if in apology, "though you don't fancy the likes of me, you may think better of the word I bring."

"Word you bring?"

"Yes, miss. You see I haven't always been a peddler. I was once a sea-faring man."

Every scrap of color fled from Bella's face. What could he mean? Did he bring a message from the dead? The thought of Hugh, as we have seen, was ever before her.

"Speak, speak!" she cried, leaning eagerly forward in her saddle. "You know something? You have come to tell me—"

"Did you call yourself a miss, just now?" interrupted the peddler, answering her wild appeal. "You are sure you are Miss Bella Rivers?"

"Miss? Yes! What difference does that make? It is of Hugh I would speak. You were with him at— Great Heavens—"

She reeled forward, uttering this last exclamation almost with a shriek, for, as she mentioned the name of Hugh, with a look and tone that revealed how dear he was to her still, a sudden movement, on the part of the peddler, slipped off hat and wig, and the long-lost lover stood before her.

Hugh caught her in his arms, or she would have fallen to the ground.

"Then you have not forgotten me," he cried, in a voice no longer disguised, but now eager with hope and tender affection. "You love me still. Bella, my own—"

She put both hands against his shoulders, pushed him away so as to see his face more distinctly, and gazed long and eagerly into it, scrutinizing every feature. Then she flung both arms about his neck, and drew him to her.

"Oh, Hugh! Hugh!" she sobbed. "And I do not deserve it."

That evening, as Bella and Hugh sat in the oriel window, at Oakwood, the harvest-moon making the valley of the Schuylkill, below them, shine like the streets of the New Jerusalem, the lover's long absence was fully explained.

"The steamer did founder, as was supposed," Hugh said. "She struck an iceberg in the night, and went down before a single boat could be launched: I saw how things were going, and seizing a life-preserver, sprang overboard. Five minutes after, with a great plunge, the ship foundered. All night I floated at the mercy of the waves; but toward noon the next day, saw land; and in about two hours more succeeded in safely getting to shore. It was a wild, lonely coast, however; Newfoundland, as I found—"

"Then you were only a few days from New York. Oh, why did you not let us know?" cried Bella.

"I thought you no longer loved me. I was sick of life; I was desperate, and I suppose half insane." Bella slyly pressed his hand. "So I resolved to bury myself from the world, and let it be supposed that I had perished. Accident favored my plans. My clothes soon dried, and when, toward nightfall, I came upon a small fishing hamlet, there was no trace about me of shipwreck. I kept my own counsel, and made my way to St. Johns, from which I shipped on board a freight-steamer to Cardiff. From thence I wrote to my agent in New York, enjoining secrecy on him. I should not have written even to him, if I had not been in want of funds."

"Five long years," interjected Bella.

Hugh continued,—

"I kept out of the way of Americans, lest I should be recognized. I went first to St. Petersburg and Moscow; then overland to the Crimea; then to Constantinople; and so by the way of Egypt to the great desert of Arabia, where, for months, I found shelter with a tribe of Bedouins. Then I passed on, a weary pilgrim; to India. I visited all the great temples of the Ganges, and even penetrated into Chinese Tartary. I explored Japan, then just being opened to foreigners. Nowhere could I find rest. Everywhere I saw only you; day and night, day and night! The further I wandered, the more dissatisfied I became, the more unhappy. Neither land nor ocean gave me peace; neither the wild solitude of the desert, nor the turmoil and excitement of civilization—"

"Can you ever forgive me" whispered Bella, leaning on his bosom, and looking up.

Hugh stooped and kissed her.

"Can I ever forgive myself? After five years, after vainly seeking forgetfulness in constant travel, I began to see that I was more to blame than you. 'I will go back,' I said, 'and see if Bella is married; and if she is not—' Well, you see, darling, I am here."

"Never, never to leave me," cried Bella, twining her arms about his neck. "You promise that—don't you?"

There was a sound like another kiss, returned as well as given, and Hugh went on.

"As I did not wish to betray myself, unless I found you free—for I meant, if you were another's, to go quietly away—I came disguised. The same memory which took you to that spot in the forest, led me thither."

"And Mars, I do believe," said Bella, "knew you almost as soon as I did. Perhaps before. That explains his singular conduct."

"I ought to be a happy fellow, from this time out," said Hugh. "I thought no one cared for me, that everybody had forgotten me; but I have two faithful friends, at least, haven't I? Mars and his mistress."

A Fifteen Minutes' Courtship.

About two years since Sister Mary Funk, a young lady of most respectable parentage and a devout Catholic, came to this city from Frankfort, and was admitted to the convent at the corner of Chestnut and Shelby streets, and was after this a sub-teacher in the school at the corner of Webster and Washington streets. Some time after this there came a request for the services of a sub-teacher in the convent in Jeffersonville, and Miss Funk, still under the direction of the prioress, accepted the situation, and performed her work well and faithfully.

During all the time that she was connected with the convent here as a lay sister, those associated with her now speak of her as a true woman in the strictest sense of the word. She never complained, went straight forward in the performance of the duties that were assigned to her, and at times seemed perfectly satisfied with her life, and, like the other members of the noble sisterhood, she was always ready to sacrifice her own happiness and comfort, and, if necessary, her life, in order to alleviate the sufferings of those who were in distress.

After some time, and for what reason no one knows, Miss Funk became dissatisfied with her life, and concluded to marry. The more she studied about the charms of double blessedness the more she was convinced that she wanted to marry. As no one knows the secrets of the human heart, it is only just to say that no one has a right to criticise her acts. It is said that she stated to a friend that if she could find a man who suited her tastes she would marry him in fifteen minutes. The friend happened to know a "fifteen-minute man," and a man who bears a splendid reputation, and the two people who wanted to marry were introduced, and in just fifteen minutes a contract to cling together "for better or worse" was entered into, and the young sister, with affecting solemnity, bade an affectionate adieu to the walls of the convent, hung her veil on the fence, and launched out on the stage plank that leads to the good ship matrimony, and she is now gliding down the river of life by the joyous light of the honeymoon.

The wedding occurred about fifteen days since. The gentleman she married is named Hillerbrand, and he has for some time been employed at Arterburne's place, on the Brownsbore road. This is a remarkable place, as a sister who once enters a convent seldom leaves it, but prefers to leave the world with its joys, its sorrows, and its myriad of sins behind her. Miss Funk had not entered the final order of sisterhood, and if she saw proper to change the life that she had started out to lead with the best of intentions, it certainly is a credit to her to come out openly and act her part as she has, and if she is happy and contented, the world will find no fault with her conduct.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Anecdote of Lincoln.

The following incident related by Mr. Murdoch, of Abraham Lincoln, shows the great President's love of truth:

Few who lived through the war have yet forgotten the poem of the "Sleeping Sentinel," which was written by Janvier in commemoration of an act of clemency by Lincoln in pardoning a young Vermont volunteer at the very moment when he had been led out to be shot for sleeping at his post.

The first public reading of this poem by Mr. Murdoch took place at the White House, the President, the poet, and a large assembly being present.

Before reading the verses aloud, Murdoch privately pointed out to Mr. Janvier a slight poetic license where he had described the arrival of the President with the pardon as being accompanied by the sound of rolling wheels, whereas Lincoln had ridden on horseback to the place of execution. Janvier thought the matter of very trifling consequence, and the reading proceeded.

At its close the President and many of the party were in tears. Lincoln, wiping the telltale drops from his cheeks, then said hastily, in a smothered voice,—

"Very touching, Mr. Janvier, but I did not go in a coach."

"Oh, Well, Mr. Lincoln," said Senator Foote of Vermont, "we all know you would have gone on foot if it had been necessary."

"Yes, but the fact is—and let us stick to the fact—I went on horseback," insisted Mr. Lincoln.

A good country parson preached a series of sermons on practical morality, and very interesting and instructive they were. A lad in the village who had heard only one of them was coming out of an orchard one day, his pockets bulging out with stolen fruit. He met the parson, who noticed his efforts to conceal the evidences of his guilt. "Have you been stealing apples?" asked the minister. "Yes, sir," answered the boy sheepishly. "And you are trying to hide them from me?" continued the good man. "Yes, sir," said the culprit, and then added, his face brightening up. "You said last Sunday that we must avoid the appearance of evil."

Trustee Clark, of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, resigns because he has not time to give to bills, accounts, &c., the close scrutiny which he would give his own business affairs. If trustees and directors in general would follow his example—or adopt his principles—public confidence in corporations would indulge in a boom.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Better Education.

The question of the best education of women comes to the surface regularly, and the sex has so much advice heaped upon them from so many different sources that it would seem as though woman would have no need of demanding any further rights in this respect. It is generally conceded to be the proper thing for woman to be so educated that when thrown on her own resources she may be thoroughly able to provide for herself. With this end in view, why should not women be taught those things that will be of the most advantage to them in after life? Within the memory of every middle-aged person there have been opened to women many branches of business and professions, wherein they can compete with men in employments That they do compete successfully has been demonstrated, and in many departments where man alone possessed a monopoly for ages, woman now has shown herself to be even better fitted than the stronger sex to meet the requirements of the position. In these times woman is no longer limited to the very few occupations, as music-teacher, governess or seamstress, with a few others, as was formerly the rule; but in this wiser age the professions are open to her, and in law, medicine, and even the pulpit, she has made her mark, and proved to be able to make a living and amass property. In various branches of mercantile life she has also shown her ability to manage an extensive business with as favorable results as man could do.

In view of the widened sphere of woman's work, and her desire to make herself independent, the question arises, what will be the education necessary to fit her for the position she is to occupy in life? In the education of boys, some regard is paid to the place they are expected to fill, and whether he is intended for any of the professions, or will devote his life to mercantile pursuits, he is trained in a certain degree for that purpose. Girls, of course, are treated the same way when they are to be doctors, lawyers or musicians. But in these departments a comparatively small portion of women make their choice as a means of procuring a livelihood. It is certainly meet and proper that as many departments as possible be thrown open for women, and that in her education she be fitted for the particular employment in which she proposes to engage.

A very large majority of women, however, are not intended for any profession or any kind of business life, but by the customs of society do become the heads of households and as such have a heavy responsibility thrown upon them. As this is the ultimate result of so many women's lives, why not pay more attention to the education necessary to fit them for this sphere of duties, that so many are expected to, and in fact do, fill? The other branches need not be neglected in any essential, when a woman desires to prepare for a certain profession, but when she is only expected to have charge of a household, would it not be better to have her instructed in the work required of her, and not leave her entirely to find out what is necessary by a long and perplexing experience? The majority of women do marry and have household affairs to attend to, and with proper training in the things required in this position, she would exert a greater influence and be competent to make all around her more happy. The modern schools are providing means looking towards this end, and we believe that in the future we shall make the needed progress that will enable woman to be fitted in the best manner for such positions as she may choose to occupy.—*Hawkeye.*

A Musical Phenomenon.

One morning a reporter observing quite a crowd gathered about a negro boy in the car-shed, approached and inquired the cause of the excitement. He discovered that the boy was a musical prodigy on a very unique scale. By placing his right hand over his right ear and partially opening his mouth, the boy gave the exact imitation of the musical tones of the Scottish bagpipes, playing many airs with perfect accuracy. The music seemed to come from the inside of the boy's head, and many people were attracted to the spot, thinking that the bagpipes were giving forth their rich, mild melody. The boy was very accommodating, and played many airs, gliding with ease from the gay to the grave. For instance, he played "Dixie" with great spirit and rapidity; and then in the slowest and most mournful cadences gave "Streams of Mercy Never Ceasing." His name is Alonzo Barnes, and he hails from Eastman. He is only eighteen years of age, and says that he found out by accident about three years ago that his head was full of bagpipes, and has been practicing upon them ever since. He said that he could play any tune that was whistled, whereupon some one in the crowd suggested that he give something from "Pinafore." He had never heard of the piece, he said, but called upon man after man in the group to whistle it for him, but not one seemed equal to the task. All admitted that they had once heard it, but so long ago that it was difficult to recall. The boy holds nothing whatever in his mouth, but simply places his right hand over his right ear, and without the slightest effort starts his bagpipes—the Lord only knows how—the boy can't explain it. He is a living wonder, and would be a feature upon any stage.

A Term of Years.—In some European countries it is customary to hire graves for a term of years. When the first least expires the term is renewed if possible; but if there are no means of renewing the lease, or the relatives are forgetful, or the family extinct, the remains are taken up and buried again in a common trench, or relegated to a catacomb, as the case may be. In some of the burial grounds of Paris the condition of things is really frightful. Here the ground has been used over and over again, till it has lost not only all its original antiseptic properties, but has become a distinct source of corruption. It is no uncommon thing for the grave-diggers whose unpleasant duty it is to exhume the bodies which have been buried for a longer or shorter time to suffer from the miasma arising from the graves they are opening, and it has been more than once suggested to the municipal council of the city that these men be supplied with pure air while working, as divers are supplied.

No one ought to consider himself insignificant in the sight of his Creator. In our several stations we were all sent forth to be laborers in the vineyard of our Heavenly Father.

An American Abroad.

We are in London; and where shall we begin, and where shall we end? We must see St. Pauls, Westminster Abbey, the houses of parliament, the Tower, the parks the British museum, and, above all, see and hear Spurgeon. We must go into the stores and observe their methods of business; we must visit the bank of England, and must go to Palmster Row and see where our Bagster Bibles came from, and glance at the shelves of other large publishing houses.

According to Shakespeare, the Tower was commenced by Julius Cæsar. Other writers claim that it was commenced by William the Conqueror, in 1078.

We will not attempt to describe the bloody tower where Richard III. murdered his nephews, and will only speak of the horse armory and the Jewel house—we pay a shilling for admission to each. The horse armory with its extensive collection, shows how from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century the soldier on horse back was loaded down, horse and all, with armor so heavy that the marvel is how either could be of any service. But the introduction of firearms soon demonstrated the inutility of the method. In our day the projectile and armor is transferred largely to the navy department of nations. At the jewel house we saw the jeweled crown of England, which cost $600,000, and the crown of Scotland, which is now, politically speaking, absorbed; also, the crown of the Prince of Wales. Years ago we had, in common with the children of our land, read of that famous diamond, Koh i-noor, or Mountain of Light, and which is now the property of Queen Victoria. It is under cover of the glass case near the crown, with guards standing near to watch the treasures every moment.

Nothing in London contains so much of interest to us as the British museum. It takes months to see it well, and a large volume to give a fair description. Its immense library is only one feature. Its ancient sculpture took us back to the golden age of Greece and the times when Nineveh flourished. Then there are the Egyptian antiquities, and among them the famous Rosetta stone, the inscription on which, in three languages, furnished the clew in deciphering the hieroglyphics for which Egypt is still so famous. The Rosetta stone was found by a French officer near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, and at the capitulation of Alexandria fell into the hands of the British, which item was included in the terms of the surrender.

Among the objects on which we gazed with special interest was that Mazarine Bible—the first issued from the press—the first printed Bible. It is in Latin on vellum, published by Guttenburg and Faust, in 1455. When that Bible was issued the superstitious people having never seen a printed book concluded that it must have been produced by magic. Faust was arrested as a magician, the red ink with which his books were embellished was supposed to be blood. They declared that he was in league with the devil and he was carried off to prison from which he could not obtain a release until he had made a full revelation of the art of printing. The printed Bible was the prelude to the reformation.—Letter to the *Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Filological Opportunity.

The reform spelling movement is gathering to itself quite a boom. The American Filological Association is the largest and most influential body of filologists in America. Among its members are representatives of more than one hundred educational institutions, including twelve theological seminaries, thirty universities, and almost every college of any standing in the United States. The addresses of its presidents in favor of a reform in our methods of spelling, and the reports of its committee on the basis on which the reform movement has been organized, has met with no opposition. Indeed, the movement appears to be an almost, if not quite, unanimous thing in the association, and is receiving an indorsement outside of its membership by the press and public writers, educators, and eminent men and women, that is quite encouraging for ultimate success. Congress has been memorialized to appoint a join commission with other English-speaking nations, to examine and report how far such a reform is desirable, and what amendments, if any, may be wisely introduced into the public documents, etc. The memorial has been taken in charge by Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Georgia, who is warmly interested in the reform, and will probably ask that action be taken upon it at the present session. The sanction of congress and the adoption of the reform spelling in public documents would tend to popularize the movement, and would hasten its general adoption.

If this action is taken now it will be very opportune, as there are two important publications now in hand which make an early decision of this question desirable. One is the Great Historical Dictionary of the English Filological Society, and the other is the amended version of the Bible. The dictionary has now been more than twenty years in making. The first volume will appear in 1882. It will be one of the great books of the world, a standard work for generations. Dr. Murray, president of the Filological Society, who is its editor, wishes to adopt such a reform in spelling as may be agreed upon by the best minds of the English-speaking nations. If the filologists can unite upon a system of improved spelling that shall become universal, it will be adopted in the dictionary and the revised scriptures, thus anchoring the improvements so firmly that there can be no doubt of its rapid and universal acceptance by the masses. There is sufficient motive involved, we would think, to insure the success of the present movement. —*Hawkeye.*

The *Commercial* says that the growth of New York city is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the whole expense of the police force in 1860 was $1,273,360, against $4,041,580 in 1880—quadrupling in twenty years; while the Board of Education, which has $2,839,000 for this year, expended only $668,000 in 1860. The fire department twenty years ago cost only $42,900; this year the appropriation is $1,083,000.

White Cake.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one half cup corn starch, one cup flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one teaspoonful lemon extract, the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth; add these the last thing.

The Irish Famine.

"During my journey to the west of Ireland" says the special artist of the London *Graphic*, "I was confronted by signs of great destitution caused by the failure of the crops, a destitution in many cases actual and in others not remotely prospective. I met everywhere extreme courtesy from all classes, especially from the clergy, and was afforded means of seeing and judging for myself of the real condition of the people. At Leenane, at the head of Killery Bay, in Connemara, and at the neighboring mountain village of Aaslegh, there is at all times extreme poverty, but at present it is much aggravated. The men here have in the summer months a means of picking up a little money by acting as boatmen and fishermen to the holiday makers visiting the Western Highlands, but last season 'everything failed on the poor man.' The long-continued wet kept the tourists at home. The year's stock of potatoes, including those which were to be reserved for seed, are all eaten. There is no credit to be obtained for meal, so 'stirabout' is not attainable.

"At Letterfrack and the district surrounding Mr. Mitchell Henry's residence at Kylemore, the state of affairs was somewhat better, owing to the labor afforded by Mr. Henry's building, reclaiming and roadmaking operations. Great poverty was, however, very evident.

"At Clifden, concern sits on every face. For some miles around the town the peasantry are on the verge of starvation. The pawn offices are filled with every sort of movable that can be pledged. One pawnbroker assured me that he had no less than two hundred beds and blankets in his keeping. Poor women are to be seen at daybreak, sitting outside the pawn office doors, who have walked five or six Irish miles, from the island and outlying districts, leaving helpless little children at home, in order to pledge their beds and clothing for food.

"The overworked clergy are besieged almost night and day, and their funds are quite exhausted. Visiting one of them the other evening, I found the passage and stairs crowded with women imploring help. I found families living in what appeared to be heaps of rubbish, but which turned out to be mere coverings from the weather, into which the inhabitants had to crawl. The interior height could not be more than two feet six inches, the sea washing up to the small hole which served as an entrance.

"Another cabin I saw upon a hillside, placed upon swampy ground in which one sunk to his boot-tops in water. These poor people have neither food nor money to buy it. Men and children are seen almost naked, and are confined to their cabins on that account. The cry is for employment, but there seems to be a very vague idea as to what form it shall take, and unless some help is rendered soon the scenes of 1846 will be repeated.

"The Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Clifden would, I am sure, carefully and judiciously distribute any help that might be accorded by generous England. The Secretary would acknowledge such gifts, whether of money, food or clothing.

"There is a sort of edible seaweed called 'dillisc' used by the people on the Connemara seacoast. I saw a poor woman picking up a meal of it, on a cold afternoon in December, along the shore of Killery Bay at Leenane. Perhaps there was something in the background of barren mountain, gray sea and stretch of stony beach covered with brown weed that made the scene impressive, but the lonely figure gleaning a scanty supper from the shore looked impressively sad. She told me the old story of 'no work, no money, no provision. It would be a hard winter for the poor, indade, God help them.' Her husband, after nine weeks' journey in Scotland seeking work, had returned poorer than he went. 'He's up the mountain now for a basket of turf. I've three children', an' it's only three weeks old the youngest is itself. My ould mother lives with us, too, and it was only last Sunday I buried my sister.' In answer to the cries of a ragged urchin, and having filled her can with weed she limped off, and soon disappeared into a wretched cabin, the door of which served for both chimney and window also.

"We are familiar with the pictures and stories setting forth the manner in which rollicking Irishmen drive their pigs to market under many difficulties. Paddy now drives his pig to market in the same manner as of yore, but there is a sort of settled melancholy on his face; he looks terribly hungry, and the cruel cold searches him out through the manifold rents in his clothing. In many cases, after standing several hours in the market, he drives back the 'cratur' unsold. The shopkeeper, 'small blame to him,' at times pounces upon the pig, and confiscates him for the payment of a long-standing debt.

"The price of all sorts of live stock is very small at present. It is ruinous to sell and it is ruinous to keep, for the 'bastes are ating their heads off.'

"It is a good feature in the present crisis that, contrary to expectation, and thanks to the spell of fine weather which prevailed during the latter part of the year, the fuel is plentiful. Throughout the whole country the hills and bogs are busy with women and girls carrying loads of turf on their backs. Little girls from 12 to 14 years of age carry large baskets of fuel weighing about a hundred weight from the bogs to the adjacent towns and villages four or five Irish miles for a pittance of three half-pence a basket or a pint or two of course Indian meal."

Increased attention is being given to improved farming in North Carolina. Better methods of cultivation have been introduced, and the profits of farming increased in proportion. Near Oxford, in that State, Frank J. Tilly, the owner of a small farm, employed four hands and produced 9,000 pounds of fine tobacco. At the price obtained for his last year's crop ($52 per hundred) he will receive for the present crop $5,148, or an average of $1,287 for each hand employed. Besides the tobacco grown, he produced all the grain, meat and vegetables needed for consumption on the farm. M. C. Washington, in the same community, employed three hands, produced 7,500 pounds of fine tobacco, beside other crops, and will realize from it $600 to $900 for each hand employed.

No person who has once yielded up the government of his mind, and given loose rein to his desires and passions, can tell how far they may carry him.

Hard wear—tight boots.

Meier's Astronomical Clock.

Mr. Felix Meier, of Detroit, Mich., has devoted ten years to the construction of an American national and astronomical clock. It is eighteen feet high, eight broad, and weighs two tons. It has a great variety of automatic devices, but the most remarkable are those connected with the striking of the time. At the end of every quarter-hour an infant in a carved niche strikes with a tiny hammer upon the bell which he holds in his hand. At the end of each half-hour a youth strikes, at the end of three-quarters of an hour, a man; and at the end of each hour a graybeard. Death then follows to toll the hour. At the same time a large music-box begins to play, and a scene is enacted upon a platform. Washington slowly rises from a chair to his feet, extending his right hand, presenting the Declaration of Independence. The door on the left is opened by a servant, admitting all the Presidents from Washington's time. Each is dressed in the costume of his time, and the likenesses are good. Passing in file before Washington, they face, raise their hands as they approach him, and, walking naturally across the platform, they disappear through the opposite door, which is promptly closed behind them by a second servant.

The astronomical and mathematical calculation, if kept up, would show the correct movement of the planets for 200 years, leap years included.

When the clock is in operation it shows the time at Detroit in hours, minutes and seconds; the difference in time in New York, Washington, San Francisco, Melbourne, Pekin, Cairo, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Vienna, London, Berlin and Paris; the day of the week, calendar of the month, month of the year, and seasons of the year; signs of the zodiac, the revolutions of the earth on its own axis and also round the sun; the revolutions of the moon around the earth, and with it around the sun; also the moon's changes from the quarter to the half, three-quarters and full.—*Frank Leslie's New Paper.*

Costiveness: Its Causes and Cure.

BY EDWIN TEMPLE.

Costiveness as a disease is mostly confined to the middle aged. That it can be remedied without the use of pills or drastic drugs I think is plainly proven by its nature and causes.

Among some of the causes of constipation is an undue size of the colon or great intestine. This may be produced by a season of gluttony or the person afflicted may be a working man, sick and suffering from a loss of appetite. As there is but little to be thrown off from the system costiveness results. The intestines must be filled to a certain extent, or they cannot operate, and the larger they are the more it takes to supply them.

Sudden change in diet will produce costiveness, as when it is a material needed in the system it is so taken up as to leave little for the intestines. Thus some do not find oatmeal and graham bread loosening at first from this cause.

Costiveness is also produced by exposure and excessive labor, as more food is needed to keep the body in repair, and by exercise in warm weather a large part of the excretions pass through the pores of the skin.

A careful study of the causes in each individual case is necessary to the cure. To reduce the size of the colon, a spare diet with daily injections of warm water to secure a regular evacuation will be useful. Kneading the bowels, and a light bandage when they are distended will help. Careful avoidance of all the causes will complete the cure.—*The Household.*

Pedantic Conversation.—To please his lady auditors, a young man should be easy and unaffected in his conversation; he who sets to work to make his conversation agreeable by studying up in advance what he shall say, is pretty sure to be set down by them as a bore, if not a prig. The conversation that will make young ladies respect and like a man is of that sort that shows he is a pleasant fellow disposed to make himself as entertaining as he can by thinking rather of what will interest them than what will display himself. Young women do not like, and they have very good reason not to like, a man who harangues them in his talk, and who is so much occupied in showing himself off that he forgets to observe whether he is entertaining them or not. Out of civility they may tolerate him, but, once he is gone, they give way to their suppressed yawns. A bright fellow will strive to be a good listener rather than a good talker, as in that way he subtly flatters his fair friends, who like to feel that they are entertaining.

Chocolate Pies.—Cup of butter, two of sugar, one of milk, four of flour, a spoonful of cream of tartar, half a spoonful of saleratus, four eggs and a nutmeg. Beat the butter light, then add the sugar gradually, beating until it is a cream, and then add the eggs and milk; mix and stir in the flour, in which the saleratus and cream of tartar have been mixed; bake fifty minutes. To make the filling, use one square of Baker's chocolate, cup of sugar, yolks of two eggs, third of a cup of boiling milk; mix the scraped chocolate and sugar together, and then add, slowly, the milk and eggs, simmering about ten minutes. This must be perfectly cold before using.

Breeze Pudding.—Dissolve one-half a box of gelatine in a pint of boiling water; add two cupfuls of sugar and the juice of two lemons; after this has become cool (not cold), break into it the whites of three eggs; beat all to a stiff froth; make a soft custard with the yolks of the eggs, adding three others and a quart of milk; pour the whites into molds and, when ready for use, turn them out, pouring the custard over.

Oatmeal Mush.—Boil a coffee cup of raisins in a quart of water until perfectly soft; add water enough to make a quart or more, as the first will have boiled away a good deal; stir some of the oatmeal into cold water and put in the boiling water; let it boil; skim; add a bit of butter and more oatmeal. When done it should be of the consistency of cornmeal mush. It is simple and healthful. Serve with sweet sauce.

Cake Without Eggs.—One and one-half cups sugar, one and one-half cups sour milk, one-half cup butter, two cups chopped raisins, one teaspoonful soda; spice to taste; flour enough to make a thick batter.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

As many as 754 men have applied for work on the park.

The "White Cigar Makers" are arranging for a picnic.

There were 95 deaths last week, 51 males and 44 females.

Many Chinese are reported to have gone East and to Oregon during the past week.

Over $9,000 have been subscribed by the citizens of San Francisco to the Bush Fund.

San Francisco is soon to have an election. She will determine who shall make her new charter.

Last Sabbath evening Rev. I. S. Kalloch delivered a brief lecture on Chinatown and the Board of Health.

The great walking match is over. O'Leary and Weston walked six days, "go as you please," the former making 516 miles, the latter 490.

The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to tender to DeLesseps a reception. He is on his way hither and is expected to arrive about the last of this week.

One of the twelve-inch rifled guns, provided for in the fortification bill passed by the Senate, will be placed at the entrance of San Francisco harbor.

E. Grisac & Co., have subscribed and paid $100 to a Special Fund, to be expended in lunches for the dollar-a-day men working in Golden Gate Park.

The money in the City Treasury has been counted, showing the amount on hand $1,715,431 19, being several dollars in excess of the amount called for.

During the walking match of last week complaints were made that games of chance were carried on in the Pavilion, and they were not suppressed by the police.

A few nights ago burglars broke into the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and carried off a lot of clothing. Is there no honor, or compassion for the orphan, among thieves?

Denis Kearny, who was arrested on two charges of misdemeanor—profane language and incendiary speech—was on trial last week, but the decision of the court was retained until this week, and is not known at the present writing.

The Geary street, Park and Ocean Railroad company have donated 5,000 car tickets for the use of the laborers who are at work on the park and paid out of the Bush fund to which there are liberal contributions daily. There are now over 125 men employed.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Society has established cheap coffee houses at Nos. 629 and 33 Sacramento street, 642 Pacific and 68 First street. Either coffee and doughnuts or, soup and bread, can be procured, at a cost of five cents, in these places.

There are to be two celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in San Francisco—one by the parade convention and the other by the non-parade. The usual display will be made by the former. The others are opposed to such expenditures in the present distressed condition of Ireland.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Trades Assembly, to protest against the employment of Chinese in the various trades was to have been held last Monday evening. Noon but speakers belonging to trades unions were to be permitted to address the meeting.

About 150 men answered the advertisement of the Empire Coal Mining Company for 125 men to work in their coal mine, about five miles above Antioch, Contra Costa county. Only 30 of them were miners, and they were the only ones engaged, receiving from $2 75 to $3 50 per day.

The transfer of arms from the various armories of the Second Regiment Infantry, N. G. C., as reported last week, were made by the direction of the Governor, and in a strictly official manner. The reason given for the transfer is that it is for the better protection of the arms, which are the property of the State.

There is a growing scarcity of sailors noted in shipping circles. This is owing, to a great extent, to the opening of the salmon and seal fishing season on the Columbia river and on the northern coast. It is to be hoped that this scarcity will have a tendency to induce all of the idle laboring men in the city and in the interior who have been to sea to take advantage of the opening and ship.

On two days last week the Central Railroad carried emigrants to New York at the reduced rate of $35. This was in competition with the Panama steamer *China* which took passengers at the same rate. There was a great rush of emigrants on both routes. The steamer carried 200 in the steerage and 126 in the cabin. Of the whole number only 7 were Chinamen. The passengers were principally mechanics.

The Australian steamship, *City of Sydney*, was almost destroyed by fire while lying at her dock a few evenings since. The fire broke out in the forward and middle steerage in a lot of hay and coal for Honolulu. With difficulty the fire was put out, but not without much injury to the ship. She cannot make her voyage until after repairs. The supposition is that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Efforts are being made to relieve the ice-bound whalers in the Arctic sea, and it is hoped that a relief ship will be sent thither ere long. To hasten the matter, the Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Congress, asking the government to charter a vessel and attempt the rescue of the missing seamen on the *Mt. Wallaston* and *Vigilant*. It was also voted to inform Congress through Mr. Davis, that the Chamber of Commerce will supply all relief stores for the imprisoned whalers.

Articles of incorporation of the Boys and Girls' Cigar Manufacturing Company have been filed. The purposes of the corporation are to compete with Chinese cheap labor. The employment of our youthful population of both sexes in the manufacturing and making of cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, etc., and the dealing, selling and disposing thereof in this city and county and state; to acquire, buy and sell real estate therein, and make improvements and build thereon for the purposes aforesaid. The term of incorporation is fifty years.

Mayor Kalloch last week issued a remarkable proclamation. In the first sentence he declares, "in the most emphatic and public manner, that there is not, and never has been the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance, riot or lawlessness whatever from the working classes of San Francisco." And in the closing sentence he says: "And I further declare, however people abroad may be imposed upon, that the people of this city see through all the transparent humbuggery of military interference, police increase, and inflammatory circulars, and will wait their constitutional day of judgment to peaceably but effectively consign their authors to a political infamy and oblivion which they most richly deserve."

An evening *Bulletin* of last week said: The enrollment of citizens under the call of the Council of Safety is progressing rapidly. It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of men enrolled, but it is approximately estimated to be ten or twelve thousand. It is predicted that the total enrollment will reach twenty thousand. One hundred and fifty books are out. Several contain as many as 250 names each. Allowing an average of 75 names to a book, the number enrolled would be 11,250. The entire force will not be armed unless emergencies should require decisive action, but a sufficient force to preserve order is already equipped and ready to respond to a call from the Governor.

Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, preached last Sabbath evening on the present crises. He addressed himself to the honest workingmen and citizens of the city on "The Duty of Loyal and Law-abiding Citizens in the Present Emergency." In the course of the sermon he said: "I feel disturbed, displeased, when I view the present state of affairs, and think that my adopted country has permitted these lawless vagabond aliens for the last four years to threaten us with anarchy, arson, riot, murder, pillering, and dismembering of the city." Speaking of the mayor's late proclamation, he said: "No, you reverend mayor, we do not and cannot accept your voucher for peace from the sand-lotters. You talked very differently when you indorsed the resolutions of the sand-lotters. You talked very differently in your speech at Union Hall, on the 9th of last month. You said: 'There will be trouble, there will be bloodshed, in settling this Chinese question.' Do you intend to insult our intelligence?" Speaking of sand-lot meetings he said: "It is time for you to stop this; to cease your wild harangues; for your speech to be stilled; it is time for men to resent your actions, by means within the law, and to put an end to your secret incendiary societies. You boast of your breech-loading rifles and your muskets and you clash your arms and rattle your muskets, and say the mightily drill of your soldiery is intended to create a repetition of the Reign of Terror in Paris; to create the wildest terror, and have the streets washed in blood."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Smallpox is causing alarm in Paris.

Sherman denies that he will withdraw.

The Hudson river is open to navigation.

The New York *Herald's* Irish Relief Fund is now $289,000.

The Wisconsin Democratic Convention is to meet on May 19th.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention will be held May 6th.

The New York *Herald* says that Chinese servants are in demand.

The Alabama Republican Convention meets on the 20th of May, at Selma.

Eads professes confidence in carrying through his ship-railroad scheme.

The scheme of uniting the German and Baltic oceans by a canal is maturing.

Parnell has sailed for Europe, but he intends to return to America after election.

The main building of the Kansas City, Mo., insane asylum was burned a few days ago.

There are serious fears that another Indian border war under Sitting Bull will soon break out.

James Russell Lowell, Minister to England, has presented his credentials to the Queen.

By a late fire in Moscow, Rdsaia, twenty-four persons were burned to death and 29 injured.

All the laws of France against the Jesuits are likely to be put in force with the utmost possible vigor.

General Grant and party were elegantly entertained by the authorities and people of Puebla, Mexico.

The Grant men had a victory in the Missouri State Committee in fixing the date for the Republican Convention.

Democratic State Conventions: Nebraska, March 31st; Arkansas, June 2d; South Carolina, June 1st; Virginia, May 19th.

Five women and five men have been elected members of the Board of Education at Middleton, New York. One hundred women voted.

The St. Petersburg *Gotos* publishes an unusually outspoken article, urging reforms as the most deadly weapon against sedition and anarchy.

The Eastern papers rejoice at the arrest of Kearney in San Francisco, and demand vigorous measures for the suppression of the disorder there.

The Secretary of the Treasury says he intends weekly to invest all revenues, less actual expenditures, in the purchase of five and six per cents.

The Virginia Senate refused to pass the Riddleberger Debt bill over the veto of the Governor. Ayes 19, noes 16. Not the necessary two-thirds.

At a Parliamentary dinner given by Bismarck, he said he hoped the Pope would make concessions, when the Government would reciprocate.

At a large meeting of the Irish Land League in Dublin, in connection with the Trade Societies, the United States flag was conspicuously displayed.

It is semi-officially stated at Paris that it may be necessary for the Ministry to ask the Chambers to proclaim martial law, in order to suppress possible disturbances.

Captain Eads, now in New York, assured a *Tribune* reporter that he is confident of carrying through his ship-railway scheme, and thinks the Lesseps canal project is dead.

General Melikoff was saved by his chain shirt when Vendetsky attempted to assassinate him. The bullet tore a hole in his coat but it was arrested by the protecting mail.

It is reported from Shanghai that Chung Hew, late Ambassador to Russia, and who negotiated the Juldja treaty, has been beheaded, and a revolt has broken out in Peking.

In New York there is expected a great strike by the piano-makers, of whom there are three or four thousand who say they are sustained by the trade unions and can hold out a year.

The New York *Herald's* Madrid special says: The French Jesuits have intimated to the Primate of Spain that they intend to seek refuge in this country, if they are expelled from France.

It looks as though the women of Wisconsin will be permitted to vote. A telegram from the capital says: The Senate concurred, in House resolution, for female suffrage in Wisconsin—19 to 11.

The Chicago *Times* has two pages of wheat reports, comprising eleven States. Much depends on the weather the next three weeks, but the acreage and prospects show an increase of six per cent.

The Mont St. Gothard tunnel is finished, not entirely, but the connection of the work has been formed from both ends. A great deal of excavating remains to be done before it can be put to practical use.

The steamer *India*, which arrived at New York recently, from Naples, had sixty Italians for San Francisco. With the departure of the Chinese from San Francisco, there will be room for more Italians.

W. G. H. Smart, of Boston, lectured in New York before the Labor Lyceum on the impending crisis of our civilization, in which he said the true Socialist should oppose the Greenback party and men like Kearney.

On the Austro-Russia frontier, near Dzibow, the river broke through the dyke and flooded thirty villages, some of which were completely destroyed. Thousands of persons are without shelter or food. Many cattle were lost.

A Cheyenne paper gives an account of an active volcano near Brown's park. The crater is five feet in diameter, emitting sulphurous smoke, but there is no lava yet. The snow in the vicinity was melted from the heat of the volcano.

The authorities at St. Petersburg are alarmed for the safety of the State Bank. Numerous precautions have been taken. An extra watchman has been placed on guard and everybody entering or leaving the building is questioned by the police.

A special from Bismarck, Dakota, says: One hundred and twelve men are working eastward toward the blockaded train. They clear two miles daily. There is no flour in the city, and provisions are being transported by the Government from Fort Lincoln.

Several Cuban members of the Cortes have put forward a proposal to establish a national society, to promote reforms in the Spanish Colonies, upon the basis of liberty and justice, in order to draw closer the bonds uniting the Colonies to the mother country.

Price Current's returns from winter wheat in 300 points in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan show uniformly good prospects. In Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, the wet and dry weather has been damaging, but an average crop is expected. Increased acreage is generally reported.

It is understood by the London *Standard* that the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression has unanimously approved the principle of the scheme for the purchase by the Government out of the Irish Church Surplus Fund, of Irish waste lands, which are to be allocated among local farmers on certain conditions of tenure and improvement.

By the Court of Common Pleas of Lake county, Ohio, a decision is just rendered confirming the title of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, the non-polygamists or Josephites branch of Mormons, whose headquarters are at Piano, Illinois, and of which Joseph Smith, Jr., is President, to the old Mormon Temple at Kirtland, Ohio. The decision recognizes the Josephites as the true Mormons, and the Utah Mormons are declared impostors.

The announcement is confirmed that General Grant will sail for home on the 15th. The General will visit Galveston and New Orleans, and from the latter city, himself, in company with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Kitty Felt, will take a trip to Denver, at which point the ladies will sojourn during the General's contemplated tour through the mining regions of Wyoming and Colorado. It is the intention of the party to return to Galena during the latter part of April or 1st of May.

The President sent to the Senate a message transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing an agreement signed by the chiefs and head men of the Indians now in Washington. The stipulations of the agreement appear to the President so reasonable and just, and the objects to be accomplished by its execution so eminently desirable to both whites and Indians, that it has his cordial approval, and he earnestly recommends it to Congress for favorable consideration and appropriate action.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

FLOUR—Exports for the week embrace in bbls as follows: To Tahiti, 125; Honolulu 296, Panama 6 76, Central America 2,791, South America 173. Receipts are more moderate from country mills, and small from Oregon. It would seem as if we were not to get so much from Portland in the next three months as we have been getting heretofore, owing to light stocks of wheat there and the stopping of several mills. In the market the demand is fair, but the market continues to be a jobbers' market, with no disposition to take large lots. These could only be placed at concessions from our quotations.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@6 50; Oregon, good to choice, $5 50@6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8s9d@9s3d.	10s6d@11s1d.
Freight rates,	42½@45s.	35@40s.
Local market,	$1 00@1 67½.	$1 90@1 95.

The prices are for spot lots of average, California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The week has been a quiet one in this market until towards the close, when better news from Europe produced a little reaction for the better. Previously shippers were entirely out of the market, and millers were doing very little. Offerings were free and holders manifested a little uneasiness, owing to the now late period to which the season has come. Nearly all coming forward is low grades, to parcels which will merely pass as number two. Of good number two not much is seen. Number one is scarce. There is not a sample of gilt edge wheat seen. Millers want choice to extra choice and pay for it $1 95 to $1 97½. For good number two, it is not hard to get $1 90 to $1 92½, but then the price drops to $1 85 for fair and $1 80 or lower for poor. Shippers even on Friday were not disposed to pass $1 90 for the best number two. Since January 1st exports aggregate 2,300,000 centals. Ships on berth will carry 500,000, making a total of 2,800,000 centals. The home consumption for three months aggregates 725,000 centals. This added to exports makes 3,525,000 centals, and would leave only 500,000 centals in the State on the first of April, taking the January returns of stock as correct. We are inclined to the opinion that they are approximately so, and this would indicate a deficit in the home supplies for the next three months.

We quote Superfine, $1 80@1 85; fair to choice milling, $1 90@1 95; shipping, $1 80@1 95.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—This market has been very quiet and weak with a downward tendency. The two charters drawn for wheat to Europe show considerable irregularity in the views of shippers and exporters. An iron vessel got the extremely high rate of 45s to Cork or Havre, and a fine wooden ship was secured at 35s to Liverpool. Neither rate is regarded as the true market. However this may be tonnage on the way is high, and will all be wanted next July and August.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	17,000	196 7	115,551
1878.	24,002	44,993	109,29.

BARLEY—The business reported is not large, but the market is very firm, and all sales made public are at outside prices. The influences affecting the market are the weather, and orders here for considerable good brewing to go East. The limit is 90c, and buyers find it rather hard to get what they want.

We quote feed, 80@85; Brewing, 87½@97½; Chevalier, 90c@$1 25; for Coast, $1 25@1 50, for good, to choice bay.

OATS—The demand is good, and with moderate receipts the market is firm at previous prices.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 35@1 45; common to fair feed, $1 15@1 30.

CORN—Receipts and offerings are liberal and holders seem anxious to realize. The demand is very light and the market is weak with prices in favor of buyers.

We quote white at $1.00@1 05; large yellow, 1.05@1.07½; small round yellow, 1.12½@$1.15.

RYE—There is nothing doing and the market is nominal.

We quote, $1.15@1.20.

BUCKWHEAT—All coming forward finds quick sale at full prices.

We quote at $1 80@1 95.

MILLSTUFFS.—The market is steady.

Bran, per ton	$12 50@14 00
Middlings, per ton	19 00@20 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	24 00@25 00
Barley, ground, perton, gold	30 00@35 00

WOOL—Straggling lots of old clip are still coming in, but we hear of no new yet. Since January first receipts aggregate 3-9 bales California and 85 Oregon. The tone of the Eastern markets warrant us in expecting a strong opening here. Prices are high, and any weakness in London will cause a reaction here.

BUTTER—This market is in no respect changed from that of a week ago. All coming in is placed immediately at full prices. The present weather, the absence of stocks of all kinds, the impossibility of drawing supplies from the new at present prices, these will tend to keep the market very stiff.

CHEESE—The market is much in the same condition as butter. Stocks are light and receipts are not likely to increase rapidly. The demand is steady. Choice cheese, mature and firm, is very scarce.

EGGS—Free orders from outside have cleared up old stocks. Receipts for the week were not so large as they had been previously. The local demand was very good. Under these influences combined, prices advanced steadily until we are able to quote 20c for all good lots. The demand during all this week and next will be good, so that prices hinge on receipts.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, —@27½; common to good roll, 24@27c; Cheese, California, 12@14c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ₱ lb: California Eggs, 19@20c.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week have been excessive, and the market has been simply demoralized. For several days the range of prices for all kinds was about 25@37½c per sack. At this rate 50c per 100 for the choicest in the market is extreme. Among receipts was a large lot from Puget Sound. They sold at 30 cents per sack for common to, 35c for Peerless, and for Kidneys. Sweets are getting scarce and are dearer. New are steady.

ONIONS—Are weak.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@30c; reds, 25@30c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 40@65; sweet potatoes, $2.50@2.75; Petalumas, 30@50; Chili garnets, 75@—; peach blows, —; onions, red, —@—c; yellow, $1 25@1 50.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies are larger and prices a little easier.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $8 00@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@12 00; barley, $8 00@10 00; stock, $8 00@9 00; straw, per bale, $—40@—45.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.—Beef is very firm. Veal is steady. Lamb is firm. Mutton is weak. Hogs are firm.

We quote, beef, 1st qual, dressed net, ₱ lb, 8@9; beef, 2d qual, 6@7c; beef, 3d qual, 5@5½; mutton, choice, dressed ₱ lb, 4@4½c; Hogs, 1st qual, gross, ₱ lb, 3½@4c; hogs, 2d qual, 3½@3¾c; hogs, dressed, 5½@5¾c; veal, small, ₱ lb, 7½@9c; veal, large, 6@7; lamb, spring, ₱ lb, 8@10c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—Receipts have been large, but they have gone into the warehouse and do not seem to affect the market.

We quote, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@1 50; Butter, $1 25@1 50; Lima, ——; Red, 1 30@1 40; Pink, $1 30@1 35; Bayos, $1 20@1 25; Small, white, $1 40@1 50; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Advices from the primary markets have caused an advance in bags and bagging. Grain bags are firmly held, but the prevailing unfavorable weather has somewhat checked the demand. A good rain would wake things up again.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 10½@11; hand-sewed, 22x36, 10½@11; gunnies, as to weight, —@—; oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15; wool sacks, heavy, —@52½; wool sacks, light, —@50c; flour bags, ½-sacks, 5@6; flour bags, ¼-sacks, 9@10.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH—In salmon there is little doing, but canners are firm for $1 25 on the river.

We quote, $1 35@1 45 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $6@8; half bbl, 4 00@4 50; all as to qual. where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Fam. bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, half bbls, No. 1, $10 00@11 00; do, half bbls, No. 2, $8 00@10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@2 25.

Advice to Consumptives.

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bed-room open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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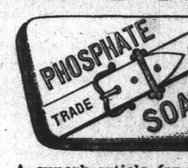


Daily Stock Report

PUBLISHED

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Thursday, March 25th, 1880.

A CONNECTICUT OPINION OF MR. TILDEN.

The Hartford *Times* is one of the stanchest Democratic papers in New England, and it thus compares the candidacy of Mr. Tilden with that of the illustrious Andrew Jackson: "When it was proposed to run Andrew Jackson for President, the Federalists opposed him in a shameful manner. They said he was ignorant; that he could not spell the common words; that he had killed men and was a murderer; that he was a passionate man and would disgrace the White House. But the Democrats knew something about Andrew Jackson. They knew that he was one of the most courteous and gentlemanly of all the distinguished statesmen of the country; that he was a far-seeing and wise man, and that he was pure minded and honorable. In that distinguished citizen the Democrats were not disappointed. Now comes Mr. Tilden, who was elected President and cheated. The Republicans abuse him as foully as they abused Jackson. They falsify his conduct, as they falsified the conduct of Jackson. They feared Jackson and they fear Tilden. Tilden is the ablest of all the citizens named for the Presidency. He has clear conceptions of the principles of our Government. He belongs to the Jeffersonian school, and adheres to the Constitution and the rights of the people. He is a staunch friend of economy and honest Government. He has never failed to fight the public thieves, whether they appeared as Democrats or Republicans. His terrible blows, when he has been in official position, have fallen upon their heads; and he crushed them so far as his administration was concerned. Just such a man as Samuel J. Tilden is needed in the Presidential Mansion. The "rings" of corruption are reviving, and they are at work in earnest. No man in all this country is the equal of Tilden for the duty of crushing their schemes and protecting the public interests from their plots and bold aggressions."

LOW DOWN MISREPRESENTATION.

The Postmaster's paper says it intends to show up the matter of using "patent outsides" more freely—intimates that this office is depriving white men of labor in consequence of the system, etc.; when the fact is directly the opposite. There is not a stroke done on the DEMOCRAT, but what is done by white labor. It employs three times as many persons as the insignificant little growler does, (nine to its three). It pays higher wages than that paper or its co-complainer the *Mail* pays, and never does, never has, and never will have anything to do with Chinese labor. Were it not for "the matter" complained of, this office would not be able to furnish so good and so cheap a paper and could not employ more than half the number of hands it now does. If the postoffice organ wants to defend and advocate Chinese labor it can do so; this paper will not. We prefer white labor, regardless of nationality, politics or creed, which a record of ten years in Woodland fully proves to this people. Furthermore, we happen to know that the real head of the petit growler, which falsely accuses this paper of "a fearful reduction of prices, besides depriving men of labor and wages," is two-faced in the matter, and can prove that that individual made application for a "patent outside," but was refused it by the house that furnishes the DEMOCRAT. And that's just what's the matter, and all there is of it! It is an attempt to misrepresent this paper, prompted by an envious, malicious spirit. So much for that growl. Now growl again, but base it on truth and not on falsehood.

NEW YORK is the battle-ground of 1880, the Philadelphia *Times* declares, and upon it both sides mean to train their heaviest columbiads and dash their legions. Already both are maneuvering for the vantage-ground. The Republicans have the Governor, the Legislature, the Marshals and Supervisors. The Democrats have the machinery of New York city, with almost boundless capabilities, and a Democratic Senate and House to decide between conflicting returns. Should the Republicans take the choice of Electors from the people, the Democrats have learned from Louisiana and South Carolina precedents, how a Legislature can be manufactured, and a Democratic Congress was taught in 1876 how to count such votes. If Marshals and Supervisors shall exercise their arbitrary powers for the Republicans, or if they shall give the color of control in any State whose vote would defeat the Democracy, its leaders have been well schooled how to reject or falsify the verdict of the people.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* says: The Republican organs are just now greatly exercised upon the important question of the next Democratic Presidential nomination. In fact they are arguing exactly as if they had the whole arrangement of the matter among themselves and the Democrats had nothing whatever to do with it. This is very kind and perhaps not impertinent, but right here comes in the old-fashioned anecdote told of Gen. Jackson, who, in answer to some obtrusive advice that was given to him by a party friend, informed the latter that he once knew a man in Tennessee who made a large fortune by attending to his own business.

WE have never known the Democracy of California so active and earnest, the *Placer Herald* declares, as they seem to be at present. In San Francisco a State Club has been organized which already includes many of the most active Democrats in the State, and a large and earnest working club has been organized in each Senatorial District of the city. From this organized center life and action is being fused into the Democrats of the interior, and in several localities we hear of movements being made to consolidate the party and prepare for effectual work in the great struggle that is to take place this year.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

SACRAMENTO, March 21st, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Of all matters that interest the public, schools seem to have the most especial share to the people of California, and this state of feeling is better than one of lethargy or complete indifference. Mr. Carlock introduced a bill some time since to authorize the Boards of Trustees of School Districts to issue bonds to raise money with which to

BUILD SCHOOL HOUSES.

The bill is a general one and provides that two-thirds of those voting at an election to be called by the Trustees shall have power to authorize the levying of a tax—the per cent. to be levied upon the taxable property of the District to be fixed by the people voting, and the bonds issued are to be redeemed within twenty years. The bill, or the substitute, was taken up out of its order and ordered engrossed.

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER

Was called up on second reading; the arena was cleared of all the rubbish; the gladiators took their positions and a great intellectual battle was fought. The champion of the Workingmen opened the fight with a vigor that gave evidence of one of the fiercest contests that had yet taken place in the forum of the Senate.

The opponents of the bill were in good trim, had the best of training, and through their champion, Enos of the 13th, began moving for its

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

He took the broad ground that although the bill proposed that it be applicable to all cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, as it referred only to San Francisco, therefore it was local—it was special legislation, and forbidden by the Constitution. This ground you will recollect I took about the bill Mr. Enos introduced to regulate the price of gas for all cities of over 100,000 inhabitants The other fellow owns the ox that now gores, and this old fable is beautifully illustrated. Mr. Enos on this, not the other occasion, quoted a long decision from the Illinois Supreme Court to fortify the unconstitutionality of the bill. To my mind it was clearly applicable, and either that Court was in error, or this bill—like the former bill of Mr. Enos, and like a number of others—is in clear and positive violation of our present fundamental law. Enos also declared that the bill was internally vicious and a

PARTISAN MEASURE.

This he illustrated by showing that the Governor had the appointment of the Fire, the Police, several Boards of Trustees, and that this was because the Workingmen had elected the Mayor of San Francisco. His was a long and quite able effort.

Hittell followed, and claimed that this was a classification and that any city that might now or hereafter have the requisite population could avail itself of this act. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Ryan begged leave to ask Mr. Hittell a question or two. 1st—"If Mr. White or Dr. Glenn had been elected would you have voted for this bill?" "No, I would not." 2nd—"If the Republicans had elected the Mayor would you have voted for this bill?" "Yes." He then said if Gov. Irwin had been elected he would have voted for this bill.

In the meantime Mr. Dickinson said he would have trusted any good Democratic Governor with these appointments. Mr. Ryan also asked if a bill applying to any other one town or city would not be a special bill. Answer—"It would not."

Conger favored the postponement. Mr. Traylor opposed it. Satterwhite favored the postponement because it was a partisan measure. 'It gave the Governor the power of appointing officers that the people ought to have and do have under a proper interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr. Baker made a strong argument in opposition to postponement. He quoted another special bill, that I also referred to—fixing salary of teachers. Also to Mr. Conger's bill to regulate the Fire Department of San Francisco. These inconsistencies made me think of another trite saying: "Chickens come home to roost," and another: "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Gorman favored the motion. Dickinson opposed the motion to postpone in a most able and argumentative speech. He cited the case of McDonald vs. Patterson, lately decided by our new Supreme Court, declaring the present charter in part unconstitutional. West favored and Johnson opposed. Neumann made a bitter and able speech against. The vote to indefinitely postpone—after a full day's debate, without changing a vote—stood: Aye, 18 Workingmen and 21 Republicans, together with Kane.

THE CHARTER AGAIN.

After reports and petitions the charter came up again on the 19th and was discussed all day yesterday. After numerous amendments were made, and a morning, afternoon and night session held, it failed to pass and will come up to-day.

DEBRIS QUESTION.

While the Senate was worrying over the charter, the Assembly was violently at work on the debris question. It seems to me this is time lost. The National Government must take it in hand. It will not do to close out hydraulic mining. Even if this was done the millions of tons of debris lying in the gulches, creeks and rivers must be kept back, or the most disastrous consequences will follow. There were three bills before the House, the merits of which were all discussed, a most unprofitable manner of doing business. One bill ought to be taken up and perfected. There were innumerable speeches made and literally nothing done.

Mr. Tyler spoke of the importance of the mining business, of twelve hundred millions being taken out, and ridiculed the scheme of damming up the tailings. Young had said in his speech that Sacramento was no suppliant and declared considerable independence. This Mr. Tyler thought the best joke that had yet been uttered in the House. He got the laugh on Young, but in his remarks in a loud, solemn tone and deliberate voice declared

HIS CONSCIENCE

Would not permit *him* to vote a dollar under this bill, but at the word *conscience* a general laugh, almost a ha, ha, ha, came from all parts; friends and foes indulged, and the Speaker rapped for order. An ordinary man, one of but little modesty, would have felt abashed: not so with Tyler—he is quick at repartee, and said: "You may all giggle or te-he as much as you please, you are only measuring my conscience by your own."

I ought to remark that Mr. Young made an able and argumentative speech—one that Sacramentans ought to remember.

This difficult subject took most of Thursday and Friday, and was postponed until Saturday, the 21st.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Assembly read during the past two days eighteen bills. On last evening the House had before it for discussion the bill

ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The ladies, as on all such occasions, were present in large numbers. There were quite a number of speeches delivered on the occasion. The bill had been killed in the Committee, but in the discussion on indefinite postponement its merits were discussed. The whole evening was spent in a forlorn hope. The bill is unconstitutional and cannot pass, yet it is made the special order for Wednesday next. INDEX.

SACRAMENTO, March 23rd, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Governor has signed the Revenue bill, and thus the excitement attending uncertainty is over. He gives with his signature reasons why he

SHOULD HAVE VETOED THE BILL.

This was to harmonize that monied element in the Republican party with which Governor Perkins has no affiliation but his money. The signing of this bill has made some soreheads in that party, and as a plaster the Governor has instanced the Savings Banks, and boldly asserted that the depositors will have every dime of the taxes to pay; takes the false premises that Savings Banks are the agents of the middle classes who deposit money. This appears to be the case in theory, but in practice it is very different. We know how these institutions called savings banks manage the money deposited with them—not as agents, but as tyrants, and often as scoundrels and frauds. That these institutions are a benefit I admit, but the benefit is to the officers and their favorites. The persons who earn money to deposit in a savings bank generally have sense enough to invest it more carefully and profitably, without employing these banks. They can take mortgages from those who have realty as well as the banks, and with far more certainty of getting their interest and a return of their money. The bank has its favorites, and loans often on bad security. It has its officers to pay, and these officers go security for each other and loan each other money. These banks are often mere fraudulent pretenses to get money from the community. They rob the widow, the orphan and the children by the wholesale, and still go scot free. Need I illustrate? If your readers are disbelievers, come to me and I will give them many instances. Is it necessary to mention the

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Of Sacramento, when hundreds of others are just as bad? Who would have loaned Joe Davis one hundred hundred dollars if he had not had a bank? Save the mark—a bank! He robbed, women and children at will, and has or will escape a felon's doom.

These are pretty institutions to protect from taxation. Pretty organizations to shield from payment of their just burdens in support of the Government. Agents of the depositors! Bosh! They are the robbers of depositors. By a fiction of law they become persons—can sue and be sued—have perpetual succession—have the right of eminent domain. But Mr. Satterwhite forgot another right, or rather wrong, which they have from this legal existence—they have and exercise the right to grow rich on other people's earnings; to swindle the poor and the ignorant under the name of banks. Far better let those who earn their money loan it. Mo man or woman ever earned 672 dollars (and this is the average of 80,000 depositors,) but had business faculty sufficient to loan the money on good security without paying for fine offices and a lot of lazy officers and clerks at high salary, that these well dressed boobies might grow rich and become rascals. Protect these fellows from taxation! When the writer was a boy we had none of these

LEGALIZED ANACONDAS,

And it was seldom the people were coiled about and salivaed over and swallowed up. These savings banks are a modern invention. They are savings banks indeed. They save the young clerk who parts his hair in the middle from work; they save the slippery old villain from the penitentiary, for they have saved enough to get the best talent in the State to defend them. The depositors get 6 per cent., the bank and officers get 6 per cent., and the borrower is forced to pay 12 per cent. per annum. Oh yes! these beauties ought to go free of taxation.

SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER.

This bill has been before the Senate for nearly a week, and will be beaten in the Assembly in all probability. It has caused a great waste of time and in my judgment is unconstitutional. It is local and special legislation, where the Constitution provides for the citizens making their own charter.

THE DEBRIS QUESTION.

This whole matter has gone by the board. Too much was attempted and nothing will be done.

A BURLESQUE.

The Assembly on the 19th held a night session in reference to woman suffrage. There was much sport and much indulgence in folly. Many ladies were disgusted, and some sober sides thought the Legislature lowered its dignity. The question was discussed by a portion of the members in good earnest, and by others the bill was burlesqued in a shameful manner.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENTS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Walker, which, I presume, was prepared by Creed Haymond, appropriating two or three hundred thousand dollars for encampments. It was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. It will pass that house but hardly the Senate. A number of measures of minor importance were acted upon, but the Senate will do but little until the charter for cities with over 100,000 inhabitants is passed. It will be fought inch by inch in the Assembly. INDEX.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The fact has leaked out, according to a Louisville telegram, that the Louisville & St. Louis air line railroad has been purchased by C. P. Huntington & Co., who will use it in conjunction with the great Central Pacific system. This air line extends from Louisville to St. Louis and was to be built by aid of county subscriptions as well as by capital of projectors. The road will, when entirely finished, traverse the richest part of Indiana and Illinois, connecting at St. Louis with Huntington's Central Pacific interests and at Louisville with the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington railroad, at whose terminal point, Mt. Sterling, it will join the Chesapeake & Ohio, thus giving the Central Pacific people the immense lines of road extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. Laborers are now hard at work grading the track of the Chesapeake & Ohio from Huntington to Mt. Sterling, a distance of eighty miles. This extension will be finished by next fall.

KEARNEY has again raised the flag of defiance and defies the law to either put him in the penitentiary or to disperse his sand-lot meetings. How much insolence of this kind can be borne by the people of San Francisco remains to be seen. But it would seem about time that this blatant demagogue was disposed of in some manner. Then and not till then can the Workingmen hope to gain sympathy for their cause. The sooner they oust him the better.

IF Grant is nominated, the Democrats, unless they should take especial pains to make an offensive and unpopular nomination, will, the Brooklyn *Times*, Ind. Rep., admits, get the Presidency by an overwhelming and an honest majority. Under the circumstances, if the Republican leaders have given up all hopes of success, it would be wise policy to nominate Grant, for that would settle the result in advance.

AN adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held in San Francisco, Wednesday, April 14th. As the meeting will be of great importance it is especially desired that every member of the State Central Committee will be present in person.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Result of the Marysville City Election.

MARYSVILLE, March 16.—The city election yesterday resulted in the following being elected: Stone (Dem.), Mayor; Hogan (Rep.), Marshal; Pine (Citizens'), Assessor; Greely (Rep.), Treasurer; J. P. Swift, Councilman First Ward; E. C. Ross, Councilman Second Ward; J. H. Krause, Councilman Third Ward; John Peffer, Councilman Fourth Ward—Citizens' ticket. Following are the majorities: Stone over Cooley, 142; Hogan over Casad, 143; Pine over Singer, 12; Greely over Ellis, 87; Swift, over Flint (Dem.), 354; Ross over Gledden (Rep.), 35; Krause over Garber (Rep.), 13; Peffer over Easton (Rep.), 97. In the Second and Third Wards three candidates ran for Councilmen, also three for Marshal and Assessor. There were 863 votes cast for Mayor, against 956 in 1878.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Postmaster-General Key said to-day that he intended to postpone action on the report of his Department officials concerning Wells, Fargo & Co's letter carrying business until he obtains the views of the Pacific Coast Congressional Delegation on the subject, and that he will also wait to hear the arguments of any persons who may wish to come here within a reasonable time to present them. The Californians in Washington are of the impression that the Postmaster-General will not cut off this service, as recommended by the Commission, but that he will content himself with making regulations to insure a proper collection hereafter of the full amount of postage.

The San Francisco Affair.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *World* says of Kearney: The magistrate who sentenced him took the proper course in imposing a serious penalty, for Kearney has been a serious nuisance for a long time. For the next six months, at least, California will be free of him, and at the end of his seclusion he may begin darkly to appreciate how unwise a man he has been, and determine to devote himself in the future to his private affairs.

Desperate State of Affairs in Texas.

DALLAS (Texas), March 17.—A party of drunken cowboys hold Seymour, the county seat of Baylor county. Twelve invaded the Court-room with war-whoops and rescued a prisoner on trial. The Constable who followed was shot at three times like a dog. An Editor and County Attorney were driven away. State troops are expected, the Governor having been appealed to.

Clearing-House Exchanges.

NEW YORK, March 17.—For the first time, after several months of continuous decline, San Francisco again comes forward with an increase in her Clearing-House exchanges, and for the first time in years not a single city shows a decrease, according to the *Public's* statement.

Drowned—Accidental Death.

SACRAMENTO, March 19.—On the night of the 18th, Manuel Domingos Asavide, a Portuguese, stole several sacks of flour from the wharf at Clarksburg, and putting them into a boat pushed off into the river. He was pursued by D. G. Webber, when Asavide sprang into the river and was drowned.

David Cross, while intoxicated to-day, fell from his truck, on Eighth street, and was killed by the wheels passing over him.

Lusus Naturæ.

ROXBORO (N. C.), March 18.—A white child born here has four hands, two trunks, with 24 ribs each, a head at each end, but no legs. In attempting to crawl each head is in the opposite direction. Each body is independent as to hunger and thirst, but both go to sleep nearly at the same time. The child is apparently healthy.

An Earnest Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—All the Pacific Coast Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress have to-day united in a letter to Postmaster-General Key, in which they say: "Learning that the Commission to which you referred the question of letter-carrying by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express have reported adversely to a continuance of such service, we beg leave to respectfully and earnestly protest against any action by your Department prohibitive of such carrying of letters in Government stamped envelopes, as being against public interest, and a serious blow to the business facilities of our people."

Gannon's Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—In the Police Court this morning the agitator, Gannon, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000. A motion for a new trial was made, but Police Judge Rix denied the motion, and in default of $3,000 bail he was at noon sent to the house of correction. There are rumors that further arrests are to be made.

Starving Silesia.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The *Times* publishes another appeal to the citizens of the United States for the Prefect of the Rybink Providence of Upper Silesia for help against famine. He states that according to official statistics already 105,000 people are without bread, and many thousands will soon be in that condition. All are crying for help and appealing across the ocean to America.

The Chinese in New York.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A *Tribune* New York special says: Chinamen are arriving here in squads of fifties. The hope of New York ladies to fill their houses with Chinese servants is not soon to be realized, as the new arrivals say the Chinese in San Francisco have no fear of the Kearneyites and believe the President has absolute power to protect them. Those who are now coming East are the comparatively few Chinamen in San Francisco outside the control of the Six Companies, and are lured by hope of higher prices for laundry work. The Six Companies are under contract to return their employes to China at the end of so many years, and will not so increase the distance from home unless extra inducements are offered.

Colonizations of Northern Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, March 19.—A grand scheme for the colonization of Northern Mexico is being arranged here, which, if consummated, will settle the border question.

Judge Field and the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *Sunday Herald*, which for some time has been assiduously working up the Hancock "boom," contains the following editorial paragraph to-day: "Mr. Justice Field has made himself honored among non-partisan lawyers for the ability with which he has defended our Constitution and expounded the necessary distinctions between State and Federal power. We have not thought Judge Field an available candidate this year for the Presidency, but the disgust of the people at the prostitution of the judiciary to partisan purposes may some day become so deep that they will set the seal of their condemnation upon it by demanding for President just such a jurist as Mr. Justice Field."

Report Pronounced False.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The report telegraphed from here a few evenings since to the effect that Minister Seward had succeeded in negotiating the treaty with the Chinese is pronounced false by Secretary Evarts.

The Situation in Ireland.

LONDON, March 22.—The Duchess of Marlborough has written a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, stating that there is now no fear of famine in Ireland, but that there is dire destitution in the mountainous parts and on the sea coast. There is great need of clothing and seed.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Dunraven called attention to affairs in Afghanistan. He said the Government had lately been very reticent regarding its Afghan policy, and the present position of affairs was so anomalous that he thought some explanation ought to be afforded the country before the House adjourned.

School Report.

Report of Center District School from Sept. 29th to March 19th, 1880: Lewis Dutton, scholarship 96 3-10, deportment 86, attendance 100; Cary Stoll, 61 9-10 or 93, 80 or 100, 95 or 100; Loren Kennedy, 79 1-10,—, 98; Herman Rothe, 78 3-10,—, 97; John Mast, 78 2-10, 41, 90; Henry Rothe, 72 3-10, 40, 99 3-5; Mattie Foster, 95 7-10, 99, 99 3-5; Bailey Kennedy, 94 3-10, 96, 97; Eddie Mast, 78 3-10, 40, 97; Polly Dutton, 95 3-10, 100, 100; May E. Kennedy, 96 1-10, 100, 99 2-5; Willie Dutton, 93 8-10, 80, 100; Annie Foster, 91, 86, 99 1-5; Geo. Robinson, 89 3-10,—, 96 3-5; Louisa Rothe, 55,—, 96 3-4; John Robinson, 75 2-10, 40, 96. ETTA KISE, Teacher.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

BORN.

In Woodland, March 16th, 1880, to the wife of F. Kean, a Daughter.

In Ione City, Amador County, March 11th, 1880, to the wife of Charles Jacobs, (formerly of Woodland,) a Son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Stephens, near Madison, Yolo County, Cal., on March 14th, 1880, by Elder J. T. Prior, of San Francisco, Mr. N. G. Duncan, of Walla Walla, W. T., to Miss Mabel Stephens.

The DEMOCRAT acknowledges the compliments of the occasion and in return heartily congratulates the now happy couple on their new departure in life, trusting that they may never find cause to regret the course so happily begun.

In Cacheville, March 21st, 1880, by Rev. H. J. Bland, Aaron M. Hayward to Miss Lizzie Knight, all of Yolo county.

It is with feelings of intense satisfaction that we record the holy union of this happy pair, and extend congratulations to the lucky hero who has outstripped his many rivals and won the hand of such an amiable companion. May their cup of matrimonial felicity flow brim-full to the last and their cares be only little ones.

DIED.

In Hungry Hollow, March 18th, 1880, Henry Smith, aged about 70 years.

Fashionable Millinery!

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

Have just received their

Spring and Summer Stock

Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of

MILLINERY GOODS!

And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also, Agents for the Celebrated

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

mh25w

J. K. SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.

Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. mh1dw

Grangers' Meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF YOLO Grange No. 14 at Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodland, on SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD, at 2 P.M., when business of importance will be attended to. N. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

mh25w2t

Stockholders' Notice.

The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors for the BUCKEYE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of said Corporation, on the FIRST SATURDAY IN APRIL, 1880, at 10 o'clock A.M.

WINTERS, March 15th, 1880.

mh25w3t° V. MORRIS, Secretary.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county, until April 12th, 1880, at one o'clock P.M., for furnishing Meat to the County Hospital for One Year from time of letting contract. Bidders to specify prices of different qualities of meats—Beef, Pork and Mutton. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

mh1wtd

The Thoroughbred Stallion

KEYSTONE!

Will stand the present season at the

Fashion Stables, Woodland,

—AND—

At my Ranch, Eight Miles North of Woodland.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

KEYSTONE was bred by Jas. A. Douglas, is a beautiful dapple brown horse, 4 years old, 16 hands high and weighs 1,125 lbs. He was sired by Langford; First Dam, Yolona, by Norfolk; Second Dam Mary L, by Ashland; Third Dam, Lola Montez, by Grey Eagle—for Grey Eagle see "Turf Register." The dam of Lola Montez, by Trumpeter, by Rolla, by Sir Archie. (See "Turf Register," also "American Stud Book," pages 291 and 663.) For Norfolk by Lexington, and Langford by Belmont—see also the "Turf Books." There is absolutely no cross in Keystone that is not authentic and duly recorded in the "Turf Records" as thoroughbred and first-class. He will be bred to a few mares this season, at $25 the season, at my Ranch and at the Fashion Stables in Woodland.

mh18w3m H. S. BROWN.

THE CLYDESDALE AND BELMONT STALLION,

BLACK PRINCE!

Will make the season of 1880 at my Ranch,

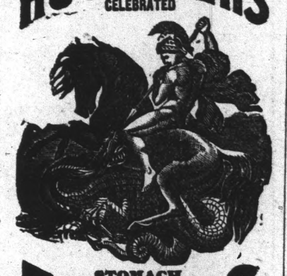
2½ Miles S.W. of Woodland.

☞ For particulars see posters, or inquire of

M. LEMAN, Proprietor.

mh18w1m°

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whiteness of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, virtigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and any other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. mh4w

This Space is Reserved

for A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., for Advertisement of Spring Stock.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

CHAMPION

—OF—

CHEAP PRICES!

M. Michael & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Etc., Etc.

Are prepared not only to state but to prove that their prices are low and their profits small; that their trade is large and their energy is great; that their backing is good and their commercial standing the same, and that they are satisfied and trust that their patrons are more than satisfied, as they have done their level best to please all, and at the same time to treat everybody alike.

We have in the last year REDUCED THE PRICES OF GOODS CONSIDERABLY in Woodland. We ask of you to compare the prices of to-day and those you had to pay a little over a year ago.

We will pledge ourselves at least to give as good values in the future as we have in the past, and in some cases will do better than ever before.

We ask you, on your own judgment, to compare our goods, our prices and our way of doing business. We are not afraid, and the more that the people are posted in regard to quality and price of goods, the better we like it, and shall at least endeavor to have people know the exact value of goods, and know where and how they can obtain the best goods for the east money.

We Have Sold Goods Cheap,

The people have profited by it. We have saved you money and we are satisfied.

For the coming year we will place upon our counters good goods for little money, and strictly maintain one price cash, money down, and guarantee everything to be as represented. Yours truly,

M. MICHAEL & CO.,

—OF—

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE,

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

mh2ldw

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 25th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Sudden Destruction of a Thief.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—On the night of the 18th instant, just after D. G. Webber had closed his store for the evening in Clarksburg, a noise was heard by one of the clerks in the warehouse, which is built over the waters of the Sacramento river, and is used as a steamboat landing as well as a store-house. On going in, a man was discovered low down in one of the shutes or slides in the act of getting into a rowboat. The clerk rushed at him saying, "I have caught you." The man, not having time to loose his boat, leaped into the river and tried to swim across the stream, but when about 20 yards from the landing, he turned to come back, but before reaching the shore he sank to rise no more. The boat was examined and found to contain seven sacks of flour, two of bran and one of beans. The thief is supposed to be Manuel Domingo Azavedo, as that individual is missing, and a pair of boots and a coat were found in the boat which answer to those worn by him. Azavedo lives about two miles below Clarksburg, has a wife and five small children, the oldest of which is not more than six years old. He was a hard working man, and was thought, by at least some of his neighbors, to be honest. Mr. Webber has been missing goods for a long time, which he believed were stolen, and to-day he swore out a search warrant and it was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Millage, who proceeded to the house of Azavedo, where he found six sacks of flour with Webber's name on them, four of which had recently been stolen and two of which had been bought a few days since. Friends of the drowned man have been dragging the river all day, hoping to recover the body, but in vain.

A few days ago, says a Clarksburg reporter, two Chinamen got into a quarrel; one accused the other of stealing hay from the stable of Mr. Webber, whereupon they began to fight. Deputy Sheriff Millage, however, interfered before they had done each other much harm and marched them off to Judge Buell's Court, where a charge of disturbing the peace was entered against them and they were tried and convicted and fined five dollars each, which just covered the cost, so the County suffered no loss. F.

To Be Sure.

Both of our contemporaries have at different times referred in unfriendly terms to the system of "patent outside" newspapers. Of course such frivolous allusions are made through a spirit of business envy and jealously and are never resorted to excepting when the shoe begins to pinch and a far-fetched excuse for not presenting a readable newspaper is considered better than none at all. With all their assumed logic they have sadly failed to make it clear why an abundant amount of choice, select and the very best reading matter is not preferable to nothing—dead medical advertisements added. And in making these objections they neglect to state that the reason they do so is because they cannot obtain these "outsides" at any price or under any consideration, and are therefore compelled to "fill up" their outsides, small as they are, with stale, dead ads. and selections that will not begin to compare with the average outside of our Daily. It is indeed queer logic to urge that people should complain of the style of our reading matter, and it can only be accounted for by the reason above stated—inability to compete either in point of quality or quantity. The argument, if it is worthy of such a title, is so disgustingly absurd that it would not be worth notice if it were not a fair sample of the "arguments" resorted to by these would-be newspapers. It is enough to know that the DEMOCRAT publishes about four times as much home news, independent of the "patent inside," as either of its cotemporaries, and is acknowledged on all hands as the only paper in the county worthy of support. Let the galled jades wince.

The Board and the Text-Books.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—In your issue of March 11th we find the following: "Much valuable time of the Supervisors was taken up yesterday in the discussion of the text-book question." Would you have your readers infer from this remark that the text-book question is one of very little importance, and that it should have been disposed of without the consuming of much valuable time? In our humble judgment the text-book question is one of very great importance, and we think the Board did right in discussing thoroughly all the facts bearing on the question. I believe the Board of Supervisors and the County Superintendent had the text-book question under advisement for two months, hoping that whatever action they might take would be for the better. I suppose that the Board of Supervisors have no objection to having their acts criticised, but vague insinuations seem to us out of place.

Very Respectfully, F. H.

["F. H." evidently misconprehends the meaning of the item above referred to, as we certainly cannot construe it as reflecting on the action of the Board; on the contrary the DEMOCRAT has given that body credit for their mature deliberation in the matter, and the above reference was simply a statement of facts. Whatever may be said of their final action in the premises, their consideration in the choice of text-books is commendable. The DEMOCRAT reserves the right to criticise the action of the Board at any time as coming within the range of its mission, and its "vague insinuations" in that regard are generally clothed in plain English.—ED. DEM.]

By Universal Accord,

AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicans in their pratcice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pill can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangement of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For Sale by all Dealers.

Branch States Prison.

The press is almost unanimous in its expression against the course of the Joint State Prison Committee in refusing to report favorably to the completion of the Folsom Branch. At a meeting last Thursday night six of the Committe voted in favor of completing the work and six voted against it. Of course those who voted in the negative have personal interests to promote by so doing, and the fact is obnoxiously transparent to the public. After spending so much money on this fine building, it would be an insult to the State to abandon the project at this late day, when the necessity for carrying it through is above question.

Preaching at the Advent Church.

Elder S. N. Haskell and Mrs. E. G. White will be in Woodland on Friday next if nothing prevents, and remain over Saturday and Sunday. Preaching may be expected Friday evening at 7:30 oclock and Saturday and Sunday at 11 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.

Interesting Letter From Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, March 18th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We are enjoying favorable weather since the abatement of the norther, and with a few inches more of rain our farmers expect to reap excellent crops this year. The citizens of this thriving burg are as busy as a bee "improving each shining hour" in making many neat improvements around their homes and gardens, and everything goes to show that Cacheville is on the high road to prosperity. The "oligarchy" which has reigned in our midst for so many years, and which has retarded the growth of our town so materially, is, we are glad to state, on the wane.

J. W. Cummings has been seriously ill for quite a while.

Wm. Millsap has been appointed Constable of Cache Creek Township.

Bald headed old bachelors have become decided favorites with our fair sex lately.

The flouring mill shipped one car load of flour to San Francisco on the 13th instant.

Freeman & Co. forwarded three tons of wheat from this place last week, consigned to Starr & Co., Vallejo. There still remains in our warehouse about 100 tons of wheat and about the same amount of barley.

A. Griffith, who has been suffering from an attack of quinzy, has sufficiently recovered to be able to be around again.

It is with feelings of deep and heart felt regret that we have to record that the incipient mustache, which ornamented the smiling countenance of our young friend, George Wilson, has disappeared under the withering influence of the late north wind.

J. W. Hardwick, successor to W. H. Smith in the tonsorial business, has had his shop newly painted and many other improvements made therein. It now presents a very neat appearance.

Our hardware merchants, Messrs. Griffith & Burke, have lately erected a warehouse in the rear of the store now occupied by Wherry & Safford, wherein to store agricultural implements the coming summer.

An ambitious juvenile, bearing the historic name of Columbus Hatcher, is at present, we are informed, giving a series of phrenological lectures at Madison Temple, erected east of here. We understand that they are very interesting, and his discourses are listened to with rapt attention by large audiences, who wonder how "one small head can carry all he knows."

A rather fascinating young business agent, accompanied by a couple of Woodland's fair daughters, visited our town on Wednesday evening and created quite an excitement by driving furiously through our streets after nightfall. Of late this sort of thing has been of frequent occurrence.

Sunday last a young Romeo drove over from Woodland in a gay livery rig to see his heart's best love and to treat her to a buggy ride in the rural districts. He attracted considerable attention by driving through our thoroughfares repeatedly; but ill luck seemed to hover over our hero, for in turning the corner where his fair one resides, he was pitched from his seat, and after performing a few acrobatic feats in mid air, fell to mother earth. The vehicle was turned upside down and in that position dragged about 200 yards, when the flight of the runaway steed was intercepted by one of our citizens. Our unfortunate victim of the tender passion was badly scared by the sad mishap, but after regaining consciousness, and evidently nothing daunted by the catastrophe, he again assumed control of the ribbons, and having procured his dulcina, with a smile of pleasure commingled with sadness beaming on his fair features, he started for a drive in the country and did not return home till the dusky hours of evening set in. It is needless to say that Will has the heartfelt sympathy of this community in his misfortune, and we hope he will fare better in his next love venture on this side of the creek.

At an early hour last Monday morning as old King Sol began to peep up in the eastern horizon, our village was thrown into a state of violent commotion by the cries of persons who seemed to be engaged in deadly strife, issuing from a dwelling occupied by a Teutonic family in the neighborhood of the church. Thither one of our residents hastened his footsteps and found a newly made benedict endeavoring to gain possession of his lawfully wedded wife, which his mother-in-law was trying to prevent in a very violent manner. Not until after being half chocked to death a couple of times did the agry matron yield up the prize. During the "ruction" the son-in-law's noddle was combed by a three-legged stool in excellent style. Having finally gained possession of his fair young bride, the husband fled to a neighboring ranch, where he is at present employed. Thither he was pursued by our Constable and brought back to Cacheville and arraigned before Justice Millsap on a charge of assault. The case excited a goodly amount of interest, especially among our matrimonially inclined young men, who evinced great anxiety to know how the case would terminate. Fred Krause acted as interpreter, and after hearing both sides of the case Justice Millsap ordered the son-in-law from custody, not, however, without first administering a reprimand that he should not again be found creating any disturbance among our gentler sex; and John, with a victorious smile illuminating his genial countenance, in company with his better half, went on his way rejoicing.

More anon, CICERO.

Masonic.

A semi impromptu gathering of Masons at Odd Fellows' Hall in this city on Friday evening last, will be looked back to by the members of Woodland Lodge No. 156 with pride, and by all visiting brothers with pleasurable emotions. The occasion was simply conferring the third degree, yet there were present at least 175 Masons from different parts of the State, and it was estimated that at least fifty Lodges were represented. Among the guests were many distinguished gentlemen. Governor Perkins, Secretary of State Burns and Bros. Davis, Atchinson, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson and Grand Lecturer T. C. Pockman graced the occasion with their presence. A special car was chartered to accommodate the visitors from the Capital, and good humor and jollity seemed to reign among them. After the regular business of the evening was disposed of a splendid collation was partaken of, and speechmaking, interchange of compliments and repartee were the order until time for the visiting brothers to depart for home. Yolo county lodges were all well represented, but we regret that want of space prevents our giving a list of the names of all who were present. On the departure of the train at 2:30 A.M. long and loud were the cheers given to Woodland and Woodland Lodge for the princely manner in which the members entertained their brethren from abroad. Altogether it was the most enjoyable affair of the kind Woodland has ever witnessed.

Good Streets.

A walk through the suburbs of our budding city, will give any one an abundant assurance that our streets will soon compare with those of any town in the State. The improvements which have been going on for several months betoken that end and speak well for our philanthropic City Fathers, who seem desirous to do all within their power to improve and promote the growth of the city. North and South Court streets, Railroad and First streets are now splendid thoroughfares, and when Pendegast street, extending from the corporation line east to the Cemetery, a mile in length, is completed that also will make an excellent drive.

Hesperian College Literary Exercises.

WOODLAND, March 19th, 1880.

CLASS NO. THREE.

Recitation—Lillian Freeman; piece modestly and prettily spoken.

Recitation—Mr. Prather; a fluent and eloquent speaker.

Recitation—Miss Ludden; this young lady has a pleasant voice, winning manner, and a remarkable memory.

Essay—Mr. Martin; a touching tribute to a Mother's love.

Recitation—Fanny Sackett; a sarcastic piece, very well rendered, showing an unusually quick appreciation for one so young.

Recitation—Warren Montgomery; very well recited.

Recitation—Miss Wood; a humorous piece, recited in a modest, prepossessing manner.

Declamation—Mr. Taylor; too short a piece to be effective.

Recitation—Laura Hord; this modest little maiden, (a Primary) is one of the best in her class, and has peculiar aptness in reciting selections of a pathetic nature.

Recitation—Mr. Turner; earnestly spoken, showing faithful study.

Recitation—Ada Clanton; pretty well done.

Recitation (The Drunkard)—Mr. Hord; a dramatic representation, showing fine natural ability as an actor.

Recitation—Miss Gaddis; a difficult selection, fairly rendered.

Recitation — Miss Garoutte; a humorous piece recited with this young lady's usual ease, tact and ability.

Original Declamation (Wealth)—Mr. Tooley; an able defense of the wealthy capitalist, showing not only careful, but original thought.

Professor Pedler commended and criticised some previous essays. A number of visitors were present. Their presence has now become a marked feature of every Friday's Literary Exercises. L. H. C. H.

Scribner for April.

Many thousand American homes will greet this visitor as they would the radiant smile of a long absent friend, for its inexhaustive store of literary wealth cannot fail to command a full share of fireside entertainment. The present number contains: "Fra Luigi's Marriage," by H. H.; "Success With Small Fruits," with illustrations, by E. P. Roe; "Mary's Ester," by Marie Mason; "Louisiana 111," by Francis H. Burnett; "The Grandissimes IV," by Geo. W. Cable; "The Village Church," by E. D. R. Biancardi; "The Growth of Woodcut Printing," with illustrations, by Theodore L. De Vinne; Eighty Miles in Indiana Caverns," by H. C. Hovey; "Jules Michelet," by J. D. Osborne; "Summer in Winter," by Dora Read Goodale; "An Invitation," by Violet Hunt; "The Orchestra of To-day," by Sidney Lanier; "Peter the Great," by Eugene Schuyler; "April," by W. P. Foster; "A Summer's Diversion," by Julia Schayer; "Rocky Mountains Mules," by Earnest Ingersoll; "The Tornado," by Chas. De Kay; "Topics of the Time;" "Communications;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress;" "The World's Progress;" "Bric-a-Brac," etc., etc. Terms, $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. Scribner & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

"Sorcerer" Expenditures.

By request, the following list of expenditures on account of the "Sorcerer" has been handed us by the Ladies' Relief Society for publication:

Music for Orchestra	$50 00
" Singers	16 20
Mrs. Pinkham, for three months' Piano Rent	30 00
Board Bill of First Violinist	50 00
Libretto	26 00
"Democrat" Bill	32 50
"Mail" Bill	7 50
Gas Bill for Month of February	23 00
Tuning Piano Twice	8 50
Paid Mr. Ellis	10 00
Paid Mr. Hoernlein	10 00
One Cord of Wood for Rehearsals	6 75
Wig Rent	15 00
Posting Bills	1 50
Stockings and Slippers for Chorus	4 00
Smocks	3 50
Rent of Costumes	8 15
Material for Costumes	5 00
Tea Pot	3 50
Alexander's Bill	8 45
Charmak's Bill	7 16
Cohen's Bill	4 10
Nickelsburg's Bill	4 75
Chemicals	2 80
Paint	75
Total of Expenditures	$339 11

Considerable Grain.

The following shows the amount of grain stored along the line of the California Pacific Railroad March 16th, 1880. As will be seen there is still considerable grain in the country:

At Elmira	1,750 tons
At Batavia	1,965 tons
At Dixon	1,000 tons
At Davisville	1,000 tons
At Merritts	50 tons
At Woodland	100 tons
At Yolo	100 tons
At Blacks	1,500 tons
At Dunnigan	550 tons
At Harrington	447 tons
At Arbuckle	375 tons
At Berlin	100 tons
At Williams	1,800 tons
At Maxwell	1,400 tons
At Willows	1,000 tons
Total	13,137 tons

Accidental Shooting.

Last Saturday evening, Eddie Norton, a son of J. H. Norton, who lives a few miles west of Madison, met with an almost fatal accident. He was plowing with a gang plow and had with him a shot gun, which by some means was discharged, the contents striking him in the mouth and face, producing a most frightful wound. Had the gun been loaded with anything but bird shot, the result would doubtless have been fatal. At last accounts the boy, who is only about 14 years of age, was doing well, and it is thought he will recover, although his escape is regarded as a miracle.

A Petition.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have a petition at their express office where those who are in favor of shielding and sustaining the old Express Company against the recent action of Postmaster General Key in attempting to take from them the right to carry mail, can have a chance of expressing their views by signing their names. Wells, Fargo & Co's express has become by many years' existence, a popular institution on the Pacific Coast, and business men have come to regard it as an indispensable necessity. The petition is being numerously signed—as it should be.

Court Yard Improvements.

The unsightly structure called a fence, which surrounds the Court Yard, is being torn down and removed, and the Sheriff has the chain gang force engaged in doing the work. Instead of building another fence, a neat walk is to be constructed around the yard and the outer railing is to remain as a protection to the grounds, with a double gateway at each corner. This improvement will add greatly to the attraction of the grounds, which, under the management of the Sheriff and his energetic deputies, are constantly assuming renewed attractiveness.

Roll of Honor

Of the Madison School for the month ending March 19th, 1880:

George Lucas 96, Charley Stephens 94, Sallie Lucas 92, Carrie Rudolph 97, Nettie Hilliker 90, John Tandy 94, Mary McConley 96, Ella Hudson 96, Lottie Adams 97, Hiram Wootten 90, Willie Hevel 91, Willis Hevel 91, Henry Haines 90, Otto Henrich 92, Manny Haines 93, Clarence McKenna 92, Sallie Johnson 94, Jane Johnson 95. MARY GADDIS, Teacher.

Town Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the town of Woodland at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 31st of March, 1880, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the nomination of Marshal and Trustees, to be voted for at the election to be held on the first Monday in May next. A full attendance is desired. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Yolo Co. District Lodge, I. O. G. T.

On Tuesday evening, March 19th, a public temperance meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Winters which was filled to overflowing with an intelligent and attentive audience.

Bro. Wm Sims, P D D G W C T, presided with his usual ability. The exercises were opened by singing the Good Templar's opening ode, followed by prayer by Rev. James Logan. Bro. Thompson, G W C T of California, was then introduced, and for three-quarters of an hour held the attention of the audience, as he portrayed the evils of intemperance and the best manner of eradicating them. The next was the song "Don't Stay Late To-night," finely rendered by one of the Sisters of Winters Lodge. A reading, "Grab's Recollections Behind the Bar," by Sister Lillie Jones, met the hearty approval of the audience. A medley song, well executed by Sister Bettie Morris, was heartily applauded. Bro. James Logan was introduced, and in scathing language denounced the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The logic with which he wove his arguments together was irresistible and unanswerable, and the pathos with which he painted the horrors that befel its victims found a responsive echo in the hearts of his hearers.

A canvass was made for names to join the Lodge and thirteen were obtained. The "Gushing Rill" was finely sung by a quartette, and after the benediction by Bro. Dunton the large gathering dispersed highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

WINTERS, March 20th, 1880.

The third quarterly meeting of the sixth year of Yolo County District Lodge met as per appointment and opened in the usual form: D D G W C T, Bro. B F Loomis, in the chair. On roll call of officers all present except D R H S, Sister Gallup. Report of Committee on Credentials was then had and the following delegates admitted to seats in the District Lodge. Cottonwood No 135—Bros. C D Dorris, R Howard. Antelope 145—Sisters Julia Donovan, B White and Bro. George Ferris. Yolo 163—Bro. George Cooper. Winters 165—Sisters E A Moody Lillie Jones, L A Sims, M A Wolfskill, Mrs. Hodge, N Morris, and Bros. D P Edwards and V Morris. Chrysopolis 210—Bros. J J Bowman, D A Jackson, E M Stuart, and Sisters Ella Porter, Mary Kean, Katie Cross and Amelia Fisher. Orion 224—Sisters Nettie Marden, Ada Winters, Jennie Collins, and Bros. W H Bradshaw and J A McLean. Willow Spring 270—Sister M A Callen, Bro. O L Flynn. Success 366—Bro. L Belcher, James Keith, and Sisters Belle Masters and May Dameron. Capay Valley 419—Bros. F O Swiney, J A Stollins, Wm. Norton, and Sister Linda Tyree.

REPORTS FROM LODGES.

With two exceptions, the Lodges in the county are all doing well and growing in numbers and influence. Bro. Black—from special committee on the adoption of Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book as a text book in the common schools—reported they had not been successful so far. Motion made and carried that two more be added to the committee, and they be instructed to urge their adoption before the proper authority. Bros. Hoag and Winchester were added to the committee. A resolution by Bro. Hoag was amended to read as follows and passed:

Resolved, By this District Lodge, that it is our plain duty, as Good Templars, to give our votes to temperance men for offices of honor, profit and trust, and to do our best to do away with the prevalent custom of subsidizing saloons by candidates for the purpose of securing votes.

Cacheville was selected as the place for holding the next District Lodge, on the second Friday and Saturday in June.

A recess of one hour and a half was now declared, that the large audience—numbering about 125—might repair to the banquet hall and partake of the magnificent lunch that the good Sisters of Winters Lodge know how to prepare, and though the expectations of both quality and quantity were large, they were fully justified.

On Lodge being called to order, G W C T Brother Thomson was introduced by P D D G W C T Sims, and received by the Lodge with fitting ceremonies. On being called upon he responded in a speach replete with wisdom and practical application, dwelling upon the necessity of educating the young and rising generation in the principles of temperance, and making an effort to reach them more effectually, if possible, through the Sunday School.

Brother Logan responded to a call in an earnest appeal to all temperance folks to work more earnestly in the cause, warming up the indifferent, till the Lodge and the people should become more red-hot in the work.

Resolutions were adopted as follows—by Brother Sims:

WHEREAS, Some of the members of our order did authorize Bro. B. H. Hoag, of Orion Lodge, to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to Bro. G W Bain, our late special lecturer; and

WHEREAS, The said Bro. Hoag did procure such testimonial, therefore:

Resolved, By the Yolo Co. District Lodge, now in session, that the action of said members be, and is hereby approved, and a vote of thanks is hereby tendered to Brother Hoag for his service in the matter.

By Bro. Winchester

Resolved, That the Good Templars of Yolo Co. Dist. Lodge assembled at Winters, March 20th, do earnestly protest against any appropriation of money from the State Treasury for the purpose of promoting the wine interest of this State, believing there are other interests affecting the welfare, happiness and future prosperity of the people of this great State of more importance than the mere accumulation of wealth.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks is hereby tendered by Yolo County District Lodge to the Brothers and Sisters of Winters Lodge 165 for their gracious welcome and unbounded hospitality extended to the visiting members from the different Lodges.

In answer to calls, Bros. Dunton and Hoag spoke briefly and pointedly on the great evils of intemperance and the growing sentiment of temperance, and predicted a glorious triumph in the near future. There appearing no further business, the largest, best and ablest District Lodge ever held in Yolo county proceeded to close in the usual form in F H and C.

M C WINCHESTER, D S.
JAMES MCHENRY, D A S.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad is now completed to Tucson, Arizona, a distance of 978 7-10 miles from San Francisco, the entire distance being laid with steel rails. The whole distance can be made in three days.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

About three hundred tons of wheat left Dixon last week.

We are told that the turnpike to Sacramento is passable for teams.

Cigars of the best quality and in any quantity at Elston's Drug Store.

The Turners have decided to hold their annual picnic on the first day of May.

The demonstrations on St. Patrick's day in San Francisco were not very imposing.

The Bumblebee is a bit Cigar retailed for five cents.

It commenced to rain nicely about 11 A.M., yesterday, with indications of a heavy storm.

Have you tried Corb Barr's new brand of cigars? Our reporter says they are the boss.

The croquet tournament has resumed with fair prospects for a lively season of lawn sport.

They call them "bad boys" when they fail to get around in time to fill Sunday evening engagements.

Liverymen hail these delightful days with pleasant anticipations. Buggy riding is the order of the day.

Found—A blue woollen shawl, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Rev. F. Langenbecker will preach in German at the Methodist Church on Sunday, March 28th, at 1.30 P.M.

It was Alex. Haines that was injured by the cars the other day near Madison, instead of Zach., as we stated by mistake.

School Superintendent Goin has removed his office into the same apartment as that used by the Judge, at the Court House.

Farmers on the river say that the season is most propitious for them, as they do not need any more rain. Sunshine is what they want.

Our city is threatened with a social, financial, mental and commercial calamity. The vender of the "gem" puzzle struck the town recently.

Another acquisition to Woodland—each of the Capay stages Tuesday morning brought down a load of Celestials from the Quicksilver mines.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* celebrated St. Patrick's Day by wrapping its issue in green paper. That was also symbolical of the journal itself.

Where is the man that said there would be no summer? The way old Sol sent down his rays yesterday betokens the near approach of warm weather.

Don't fail to go to Brendel's for all kinds of Candies and Fruits.

We last Friday stated that the Jewish passover commenced that day. We made the statement from information acquired by reading the *Mail*, which of course was *wrong*. The passover begins next Friday.

Now that the hunting season has closed fishing excursions are more prominent than ever. A gentleman counted the other day thirteen buggies on Willow Slough—all from Woodland. Good fishing is reported.

The sheep shearing season has arrived and we hear of many "crews" forming for the Spring campaign. Sheep men inform us that the Spring clip is unusually good, and owing to the activity in the sheep and wool market good feeling exists among sheep raisers.

The only case before the Superior Court Thursday was that of J. W. King vs. A. Summ. Action brought to recover money due on wages. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, in the sum of $25 and costs.

You can find the best brands of Tobacco at Elston's Drug Store.

The Young Men's Debating Society next Saturday evening will give their regular public debate, when the subject of discussion will be—"Resolved, that Duties Levied for the Protection of Home Industry Should be Abolished."

"Inquirer," stand up! The *Mail* says the reason you could not find a copy of that paper in Woodland is because you were too drunk and only looked into the saloons, where it is never taken. You owe the lamp post an apology for having mistaken it for the *Mail*.

The "gem" puzzle craze is assuming the most malignant type in this city. The last seen of Pard Fenner yesterday he was closeted in a back room of one of our grocery stores, endeavoring to solve the problem how to transpose the last two blocks so as to read numerically.

We hope that Mr. Porter, our enterprising grocer, will not be so foolish as to lay a new sidewalk in front of his place of business, as the present one is good for all emergencies, besides if a new one were made people traveling that way would not have occasion to complain so much.

In the Justice Court before Judge Ruggles, Thursday, Wm. Murphy and Thomas Brown were sentenced ten days each on the charge of vagrancy; Mattie Wardsworth, a resident of Lincoln Avenue, was fined $15 for disturbing the peace; John Doe, arrested on the same charge, was discharged.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We also pay highest prices for Produce.

On Friday last John Bingham, who lives a few miles north of Cacheville, met with a painful though not dangerous accident, caused by the explosion of a Henry rifle with which he was shooting. His eyesight was endangered by the accident, but under the skillful treatment of a Cacheville physician the power of sight will soon be regained.

According to the Dixon *Tribune* the late Dr. H. H. Toland was the largest individual tax-payer in Solano county. He was assessed last year on 11,601 acres of land in Rio Vista township, 6,081 acres of which were put down at $15 per acre, and the remainder at $5 per acre, making a total valuation, with the personal property, of $62,835, on which the taxes amounted to $3,063.86.

Good Health for March. This popular health magazine still maintains its well-earned reputation as a valuable household journal, the number before us being fully up to the high standard of excellence attained by it during the fifteen years of its useful career. It has no hobbies, and is free from all objectionable features. *Good Health* Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

All kinds of Tropical Fruits at Brendel's, corner of Main and Railroad Streets.

The Court House soprano came near meeting with an accident yesterday, which might have rendered serious injury to his musical productions, owing to a miscalculation in performing the athletic feat of jumping over a banister, in which his elongated pedestals caught on the rail, causing the floor to rise up and collide with his nasal protuberance, which acted as a protection to his amiable physiognomy.

This State seems to be well supplied with pedagogues, judging by the following from the *Record-Union*: "Every mail from the East brings letters to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, seeking information in relation to obtaining positions for teaching, as also letters from various parts of this State, and no applications are being made for teachers, from which fact it would appear that the supply is already equal to all demands."

At present, says the *Bee*, immense quantities of grain, the clean-up of last year's crop, is being shipped to tide water from Sacramento, where it is brought from Knights Landing and points in Colusa county. The steamer Enterprise yesterday took down to San Francisco 100 tons of wheat and 42 tons of flour, in addition to regular freight, and today the Julia carried down 200 tons of wheat. During the past week the steamer Governor Dana has brought here about 1,000 tons, and the boats of the San Joaquin Company have passed through with an equal amount.

The Governor has signed the Revenue bill and it is now a law.

The puzzle craze, we are told, has had the most serious effect in the vicinity of the Yolo House.

The *Argonaut*, Pixley's paper, has been converted into a daily. San Francisco seems to be a good field for journalism.

Don't make the little ones sick by buying stale and shop-worn Candies. Go to Brendel's for the pure and fresh article.

Mr. Deitz's building, west of the old Town Hall, has been renovated and fixed up quite tastily, but is as yet unoccupied.

The Yum-Yum Cigars, now having such a large sale, are *not* made by Chinese, but are made in New York by white labor.

Finally a good, substantial sidewalk is being laid at Bentley's Corner, where such an improvement has long been needed.

Alex. Haines, who met with an accident a few days ago near Madison, is still in a critical condition, and not expected to recover.

Surveyor Everett has finished laying out Pendegast Street, and grading and graveling will now be pushed forward vigorously.

The Yum-Yum Cigars, for sale at Whittemore & Higginson's, are smoked by white men and pronounced equal to any bit cigar.

The vacant lot on Railroad street opposite the College grounds has been enclosed with a board fence, adding much to the appearance of the street in that vicinity.

A number of Woodland sharp-shooters went to San Francisco to attend the shooting tournament last Sunday, but we fail to find any of their names among the list of prize awards.

The "hole" in the Benicia road has not been filled up yet, and the trains still run around it on a temporary track. We understand the company will build a trestle work at that place.

A *Graphic* reporter caught J. K. Luttrell in New York and asked him, "What is the situation in California politically?" "I am no politician" answered he. This stamps Jay Kay as an humorist.

The quarterly meeting of the M. E. denomination has been in progress at Cacheville under the direction of Reverends Bland and Clifford for several days, and there have been a number of accessions to the Church.

The following riddle is said to be by Lord Macaulay. Who can solve it?

To five and five and twenty-five,
The first of letters add;
You'll make a thing to kill a king,
And set a wise man mad.

A gentleman requests us to state that the demand for candidates for Marshal is now supplied, and that it will not be necessary to import any from the outside, as it has been ascertained that there is sufficient material in Woodland.

In the Justice Court Monday James Lyons pleaded guilty to a charge of battery and was fined $10, which he paid. The case of W. H. Smith, charged with opening letters bearing some other person's address, was postponed until Thursday.

A stranger in Woodland was passing the grocery store of A. D. Porter & Co. yesterday, when his foot caught on one of the projecting boards in the sidewalk, and he was almost precipitated headforemost into the street. New sidewalk, Del.

If the cause of so many marriages in Yolo county can be traced to any suggestion heretofore made by the DEMOCRAT, one of the greatest objects of our life has been satisfied. In the age of "booms" we cannot see why Hymen should not have one too.

There will be a Church Fair and Supper at the school house in Cacheville next Friday evening for the benefit of the Methodist Church. A grand social time is anticipated and the public are invited. Seventy-five cents a couple will be charged for supper.

Tilden stands a poor show now. An enthusiastic meeting to the number of something less than 20 was held at the Court House, Saturday evening, when, we understand, resolutions were passed in support of Blaine for the Presidential nomination, and denunciatory of Tilden.

J. B. Fitzgerald, who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, in testing the validity of the town ordinance under which he was arrested, returned yesterday, the Court having decided in his favor—that is that his arrest was illegal. The attorneys who were in attendance also returned.

Much complaint is made by people living on the line of the Northern Railway on account of the irregularity of mails. The mails for Cacheville and Blacks are often carried by the stations and do not reach their destination until the day following. The officials had better look into the matter or perhaps some one else will.

We have seen an ingenious invention in the shape of a beer faucet, gotten up by Mr. Borach and J. W. Powers, of Cacheville. A patent has been applied for and as it is said to be a success of no small importance there will be no trouble in securing the necessary patent. We hope the gentlemen will do well out of their new discovery.

We presume this office can boast one of the most emotional singers known to the vocal world. There is nothing very remarkable in the strength of his voice, but whenever he bursts forth in one of his spasmodic efforts it produces a most startling effect—very effective indeed. Ed. may never prove a success as a tragedian, but we all know he can sing.

We were yesterday shown a letter from a former Woodlandite, who is now located on the Skagit river, in the neighborhood of the mining region. Although he speaks in very favorable terms of the mining prospects, it is hardly advisable to rush thither without first arranging business affairs, so they will not suffer from your long term of absence.

Several changes are being made at the Court House. The office heretofore occupied by the District Attorney is being connected with the Sheriff's office by means of a doorway, and the District attorney will occupy the room formerly occupied as a jury room, while the latter will be located in the basement. The change is made in order to give more room to the Sheriff's office.

Those who have not heretofore been in the habit of paying poll tax will, under the provisions of the new Constitution, now be required to change their custom and "pony up." Active firemen, exempt firemen, members of military organizations are no longer exempt from the payment of this tax. All full grown men between the ages of 21 and 60 years, millionaires and mendicants alike, are required by the new order to pay an annual poll tax.

A resident of Cacheville feels aggrieved over his name having been mentioned in the DEMOCRAT in a communication from that place, and requests us not to have it appear again, in which we shall try to gratify him, especially as we are not aware that it would advantage the paper in the least to have his name therein. We hope correspondents will be careful, however, hereafter, in making personal allusions, as they sometimes needlessly wound the feelings, and do no good to anyone. Some persons can't even take a joke without getting mad over it.

Next Saturday evening, at the Christian Chapel, the Young Men's Debating Club of Woodland will give another public entertainment, at which time and place the following question will be discussed: "Resolved that Duties Levied for the Protection of Home Industry should be Abolished." The Affirmative will be supported by Messrs. T. C. Edwards and C. L. Browning, and the Negative by Messrs. M. M. Garoutte and A. E. Hiddleson. This Society is now in splendid running order and new members are added to its roll at nearly every meeting. It is to be hoped that the public will turn out next Saturday evening, and by their presence encourage this laudable undertaking in which our young men are engaged.

The *Evening Times* has made its appearance in Vallejo.

A sort of side edition velocipede, for the use of ladies, is the latest novelty in Woodland.

A member of the chain gang got away night before last and has not yet been recaptured.

By notice elsewhere it will be seen that a meeting of Yolo Grange is called for the third of April.

We see by the Napa *Register* that Dwight L. Hackett is in that town where he will remain a few days.

Preaching at Washington Hall Sunday at 11 A.M. Subject: "The Christian's Walk With God." Sunday School at 12 M.

We have received No. 1 Vol. 1 of the *Pacific Coast Postal Index*, published by L. P. McCarty, San Francisco, at $1.00 per annum.

John Tackney, formerly mine host of the Capital Hotel, now engaged in farming in Placercounty, is paying Woodland a visit.

You can always find a complete stock of Drugs and Druggists' sundries at Elston's, low for cash.

A stockholders' meeting of the Buckeye Grangers' Warehouse Association is called in another column, for the first Saturday in April.

Fruit growers complain that the late frosts have done considerable damage to the fruit prospects, but to what extent we have not been able to find out.

A man by the name of James Harney had a portion of one of his fingers of the left hand blown off in Washington on Monday last by the accidental discharg of a gun.

Crop prospects in the adjoining counties of Lake, Colusa and Solano are said to be splendid. Yet, like Yolo, there must be more rain or the wheat crop will be a failure.

Frank W. Smith, employed as pressman on the *Record-Union* shot himself accidently with a pistol in Sacramento last Tuesday, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

We yesterday saw a definition of communism—as laid down by Kearney. One man was engaged in laying a sidewalk, while thirteen were complaisantly looking on—bossing the job.

The attention of the Ladies of Woodland and all of Yolo County is especially directed to the card of Mrs. W. W. Porter & Co.'s new Millinery advertisement. They are on hand with the latest styles.

A resident of Winters informs us that J. O. Maxwell's family are all down with the measles, from which Mrs. M. is just recovering after a very severe attack. Mr. M. is the only one of the family who has escaped.

The new candy factory of Mr. Geo. St. Louis, of the Woodland Variety Store, is now in full blast under the management of J. G. Holbert, who is an experienced hand at the business. Woodland and surrounding towns can now obtain their supplies, wholesale, at St. Louis' manufactory.

No Cigars of Chinese manufacture can compete with the Bumblebee.

A series of lectures on "Secrets" is in course of preparation by Rev. D. F. Howell, which he will deliver in Washington Hall. The first lecture will be delivered next Sunday evening, and the subject will be, "Secrets Which Belong to the Nature of God." This course of lectures is designed for the benefit of the sceptical and doubtful minded, and they

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

"Ever Thine."

With youth's high hopes and blissful dreams,
While life is still sunshine,
I've promised, through the changing years,
My heart shall be all thine!

Thine, ever thine! without one care
What future years may hold;
My heart shall still be always thine,
Till death's cold arms enfold.

Through all the changing shades of time
Which o'er our path may stray,
When youth's dark locks are silvered o'er
With time's bright locks of gray.

When face and brow are dimmed by time
With many a furrowed line,
Still, still unchanged I yet will say
My heart was "Ever thine!"

And, floating thus adown the tide,
When age our bark doth steer;
My heart will echo "ever thine!"
Though shadows draw so near,

—*Waverley.*

The Old Miser.

It was a cobbler's shop, breaking the row of small private houses in a shabby suburban s reet. How it came there nobody knew. What is more, nobody cared.

Near the door, on this particular afternoon, were two females, the one elderly, the other graceful and young; both in the deepest mourning. In front of it were two street Arabs, as ragged as mirthful; before it stood the oddest being imaginable—a little old man, about four feet high, with a not over clean face, iron-gray hair, on which rested a worn skin cap, shaggy brows, rather bow legs, and a dirty leathern apron. In irate tones, he was addressing the boys.

"Off with you, you young rascals! If you come playing your hopscotch and Sally-come-ups before my window again, I'll flay you alive."

Before the muscular fist the boys fled hurling back derision. "Well done, Phil—old Phil the miser! Yah?"

The cobbler—for he hardly merited the more emphatic title of shoemaker—paid no heed, but, glancing sharply up from under his bent brows at the two women, asked, "And what may *you* want?"

"We—we see," began the younger, looking timidly toward the square card in the window, "you have apartments to let."

"No. I've rooms—*rooms*. I don't know nothing of 'apartments;' I ain't up to them—nor the rooms ain't neither. Do you want to see'em?"

"We did wish."

"All right; come along!"—and the little man swung round on his heel.

The two women, hesitating, looked at one another.

"We had better see them, mother," said the younger, with a wan smile of encouragement. "His bark may be worse than his bite, and all the other places are so dear."

Following the cobbler through the shop, he led them up stairs to the rooms. There were two, communicating by a door with each other; they were poorly furnished, but clean. As the women looked at them, the cobbler stared at them silently.

"Well," he asked, "what do you think of them?"

"They will do very well," answered the widow. "It's—only—the price!"

"Six dollars a month—in advance."

"Six dollars a month!" ejaculated the girl.

"Do you think it too much?"

"On the contrary, it is cheap."

"*You* know a lot of the world to say that. How do you know I shan't clap on another dollar?"

"I don't; but I should not fancy you would."

"About references——" began the widow.

"Don't want any—you pay in advance; and as, whenever you leave the house, it must be through the shop, you can't well take the furniture without my knowing. Is it settled?"

"If you please; here is the first month's rent."

The cobbler took it, scrawled out a receipt, nodded, and left his lodgers to themselves. Seated again on his bench, meditatively, he scratched his grizzled chin, and contemplated the six dollars in his horny palm.

"Four dollars a month lost to-day!" he remarked. "Phil, you miser, how could you do it?"

The cobbler's lodgers proved very quiet. They did not interfere with their landlord, and he, apparently, did not interfere with them. His rent was paid to the day.

They rarely spoke, save exchanging the ordinary morning and evening salutations when the daughter went through the shop. The mother never left the house. But Phil, like most cobblers, was a man of observation, and he made such comments as the following:

"She's a beauty, she is; but awful white and sad. It's my opinion it's hard times with them up-stairs."

Then, when the girl went out earlier and came home later, even with a sadder, more depressed expression, he said, "I'll tell you what it is, Phil; she is seeking work, and doesn't get it!"

One evening, a few weeks after Mrs. Morton and her daughter rented the cobbler's apartments, the latter entered the shop later than usual.

The yellow lamp was flaring dismally and Phil, a boot on his knee, was hard at work. After the customary salutation, the girl was passing on, when the cobbler's voice arrested her.

"I say, your mother's ill, ain't she?" he asked, nursing his knee with both arms.

"Yes, Mr. Bradshaw, I am sorry to say she has been for some while ailing. She—she"—and the young voice trembled with tears—"is very weak."

"Then you must give her lots to eat," responded Phil, staring out of the window. "The best thing for weak people is a nice roast fowl and a bottle of wine Why don't you give them to her?"

"I wish I was able, or even to provide her less expensive danties; but—but"—and the tears fell fast—"*I can not.*"

"Ah, that's the fault you see, of having no money. Good evening."

He resumed his work, and the girl, scarcely cheered by this little episode, went, with a heavy heart, up-stairs.

Mrs. Morton was so ill, she was lying on her bed. The candle was in the room, and in the parlor grate burnt a few sparks of fire, over which was a small saucepan. On the table was a tea-tray, and a portion of a previous day's loaf. It was such a depressing welcome home after the weary, weary day, that, with difficulty, the poor girl could control her emotion.

"Is that you, Laura?" inquired the widow's feeble voice.

"Yes, mother."

"Come to me, my child."

Laura pressed her white hands to her bosom, made an effort, and passed into the bedroom. But the mother's first word beat down all her noble-souled heroic self-repression.

"Laura, dear, have you had better success, to-day?"

The girl dropped on a chair, and burying her face on the coverlet, burst into a paroxysm of weeping.

"No mother," she sobbed, hysterically. "It's the same old, old story; I can get nothing. What shall we do? I feel heart-broken."

"Laura, my dear child," ejaculated the mother, fondly embracing her, "do not *you* give way! What, indeed, will become of us then? My brave, brave girl, do not weep thus!"

"Pray let me, mother; I shall be better after it."

She apparently was right, for at the end of a few moments she looked up calmer, her tears ceased.

"There," she smiled; "I am better now. It's good to give way at times, you know. At least, one can't help it, and our lot is *so* hard; but we shall get used to it."

"Hard! It breaks my heart to contemplate it when I think of you Laura. What a different future did I and your dear father intend you, love! But who could imagine such a villain as Jesse Bancroft over existed?"

"Ah, me—ah, me! to look round at this place, and remember the pleasant home which once was ours! Now we are alone, with not a single friend in the world."

"Not one? Oh, yes, mother, believe me, one!" cried the girl, quickly. "*He*—Dayton—will be true—trust me, he will."

"Why then, Laura, has he not written?"

"I do not know—I can not tell," exclaimed the daughter, piteously: "but oh, pray, pray, mother, do not take that hope from me! Let me believe in Dayton. It is my only support in this bitter misery!"

The widow, touched by the pleading countenance, was about to reply, when, interrupting herself, she said, "Laura, I hear some one in the parlor. See who it is, dear."

The girl obeyed, and started at the weird scene she beheld.

Seated before the grate, on a three-legged stool, was the cobbler, yet in leathern apron and cap. On his knee was a bellows, which he was working with consummate skill, evidently a master of the art, sending the coals into bright blazes that threw flashes of lurid color over the quaint figure and the room.

Upon hearing Laura, he turned almost with a snarl.

"How do you expect to boil a saucepan with such a fire as this?" he growled. "Never was a hatter as mad as you, I'm certain. Now, look at that; ain't it a picture?"

Laura did look, and saw that not only were the coals increased, but that they were not from their own store.

"It is quite cheering," she managed to say, "but—but I fear, Mr. Bradshaw, you have been robbing yourself."

"Robbing myself?—me?—not a bit. I'm a miser. Didn't you hear the boys call me so—Phil, the miser?" he snapped. I'd rob anybody sooner than myself. I'm a miser, and I'm proud of it. Some men are called painter and poet. Well, I'm called cobbler and miser."

"Really!" said Laura, a little amused a little frightened, looking at the glowing coals; "I should have scarcely thought so."

"That shows your ignorance," responded Phil. "Can't you see, by calculation, it's cheaper to keep up one good fire than two small ones? so I'm going to sit by yours. Also, clubbing two persons' tea together is cheaper than taking it alone. It makes 'only one for the pot' necessary. You perceive, now, I am a miser. I want to have tea here."

Laura looked at the table; upon it was a new loaf, fresh butter, eggs, and a neat packet of tea.

"Oh, Mr. Bradshaw——" she began.

"Are you going to refuse me?" he snapped. "Mayn't I have tea?"

"How could I refuse——" she began, when he interrupted by—

"Then don't lose time. See to the kettle. I'll boil the eggs."

Similar behavior from some people might have given offense, but there was such a quaint, odd way about Phil that robbed it of that power. He was so old, and snapped and snarled as if really his suggestion was the result of deep-rooted meanness, instead of the contrary. Mrs. Morton did make some demur, but Phil shut her up at once.

"I see. She's frightened at your taking tea with such a fascinating young fellow as I am," he said. "Leave the door ajar, then the old lady can take a squint at us now and then, and join the talk. I'm a wild young sprig, I confess."

Laura could not refrain from bursting into a merry peal of laughter. Phil's gray eyes twinkled with delight under his shaggy brows as he looked up at her.

Well, the two bustled about, the cobbler certainly the briskest, until, finally, they were seated at a very comfortable table. During the meal, Mrs. Morton deemed it right to inform their new friend of something of their history.

In her husband's lifetime, they had been well-to-do. At death, they yet could have lived comfortably, had not a Mr. Jesse Bancroft suddenly brought heavy claims on the dead man's property.

"I never quite understood what it was—I only knew he must have been paid," said the widow, dolorously. "But we hadn't some papers we ought to have had to prove it. So he took from us every penny, and left us as you now see!"

"A confounded villain!" exclaimed Phil, cracking his egg with the bowl of a spoon, as if it had been Mr. Jesse Bancroft's bald head he had got under it.

"Then all our friends deserted us——"

"Except one!" broke in Laura, with heightened color, which was not unnoticed by the cobbler.

"But one as yet," added the widow. "He is a gentleman, Mr. Bradshaw, who—who was once a great friend of my daughter's. He was in Australia at the time of our trouble, and though we wrote to tell him, we have not heard a syllable since. *You* know the world, Mr. Bradshaw!"

"I do, ma'am!" answered Phil, emphatically; "and know that it's a sight better than people would try to make it."

"Ah!" cried Laura, gratefully, her face radiant, as involuntarily she extended her hand; "*you* think he may be true?"

"He'd be the greatest villain under the sun if he were not, my dear!" said the old man cheerily; adding to himself, "Poor child—poor child! she, then, has to learn that lovers' vows are easier broken than shoe-strings, and thought about as little!"

After this, still protesting it was cheaper for him, as a miser, to supply Mrs. Morton's fire than burn one of his own, he frequently passed his evenings with them. He also procured Laura some shoe-binding to do, which, though hard and difficult work, was something.

At the end of the week he was grimacing at a boy through the boots in the window, when Laura came to pay the rent.

"Take it away," he said; "let it stand over."

"Oh, we could not think of that!" began the girl. "We were going to ask if you would not mind a portion of it being left for next——"

"Take it away!" reiterated Phil, getting into a fury; "I won't touch a farthing! I like being a creditor—for I can charge interest!"

"This kindness, after all you have done!" sobbed Laura, her tears falling.

"Go away!" roared Phil; "I ain't going to have a scene here—they'll be taking me up for assault and battery next! Be off, and I'll be up to tea in five minutes."

"Bless your generous heart, which no assumed roughness can hide!" exclaimed Laura, gratefully, as she hurried from the shop.

Sitting down, Phil bent his head on the counter, and bright tears trickled from his eyes into the boot on his lap. "Poor thing—poor thing!" he murmured; "she's yet to learn that vows are broken easier than shoe-strings, and,——"

He was interrupted by the shop-door opening. Looking up, he found before him a tall, well-dressed man, with a bronzed face and thick beard and mustache. Phil started.

"Pardon my intruding," said the stranger; "but can you give me the address of Mrs. Morton and her daughter; I heard they were living somewhere in this street?"

"No!" said Phil. "What do you want with 'em?"

"They are friends of mine."

"Swells such as you don't often, I should think, have friends in *this* neighborhood."

"In the land I came from, friend, the rank is *not* the dollar's stamp. But I'll seek elsewhere."

"Stay a moment; I'll inquire."

Phil, carefully closing the door behind him, sat down on the stairs and enjoyed a mute chuckle, fearfully apoplectic in character. On the landing he repeated it, with much movement of the legs. Then he entered his lodgers' parlor.

Dropping into the chair placed ready for him by the fire, rubbing his knees, his face one beaming smile, he cried, "Does any one believe in man? I don't. Does any one believe in Australian gold-diggers? I don't. Does any one believe in lovers keeping their vows? Lor' bless you, I don't—not a syllable!" Then, turning abruptly to the astonished women, he proceeded: "Look here; I'll give you a riddle. Supposing a certain Australian should come to New York; suppose he should come to me; supposing he should come into this room, how would a certain party behave? Would she laugh? Would she faint?"

"Oh, mother!" cried Laura, starting up; "I know what he means. It is Dayton!"

"My dear, reflect," interrupted the widow, restraining her.

"Yes, she's right!" exclaimed Phil, with a caper. "It's Dayton!"

Flying to the door, almost precipitating himself over the balustrade, he shouted, "You Australian, come up! You nugget of fidelity, come here!"

There was the bang of a door, a firm, rapid tread on the stairs, and the bearded stranger shot past Phil into the room.

"Laura—my poor, poor Laura!" he cried.

"Dayton!" she ejaculated, rushing into his arms.

The cobbler, after another caper, discreetly retired to his shop, and let off his superfluous excitement by a charge at the boys in the street.

Dayton Holt, a rich Australian cattle-owner, proved indeed a nugget of fidelity. There was a grand wedding, to which Phil was asked, but he answered he was far too wise a man to make himself uncomfortable. Instead, he sent the bride a pretty gold bracelet as his wedding gift—a present affectionately treasured by Laura.

Years after, the young wife, in her home at the antipodes, received the following characteristic letter:

"MY DEAR:—"While writing this, I'm going off. When you get it, I shall have left. So this is to say good-bye. Bless you! I am a kinless old man, and, you know, a miser; but I'm not going to give my money to you. What would a few thousand be to your Australian digger? A drop in the ocean. Besides, you can do without it. No; it's going to the hospital for children, to which I have long been an unknown subscriber. Good-bye! Bless you—bless you all!

"Your old friend,

"PHIL, COBBLER AND MISER."

That letter, too, was treasured; and in the heart of the bright, cheerful home, in the wealthy land, "Phil, the Miser," was ever held in cheerful memory.

Florence Nightingale has just lost her mother who has died at the venerable age of ninety-two. Mrs. Nightingale married in 1818 the late Mr. William Edward Shore, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and of Leahurst, Derbyshire, who assumed the name of Nightingale by Royal sign manual, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grand-uncle, Mr. Peter Nightingale.

An Oshkosh man by some means got as far away from home as London, and there lost his umbrella. The honest tavern keeper with whom he stopped recovered it, and sent it to him all the way back to Oshkosh.

The Dentistry of the Pacific.

"J. W. B.," of New London, Conn., evidently a retired sea captain, writes to the *Sailor's Magazine* as follows:

"In my early days while serving as an officer on board a whaleship, and cruising near Japan, we struck a very large whale. On receiving the harpoon he sounded to a depth of fifty fathoms, soon returning to the surface and showing at first but the point of his jaw, which we noticed bore a remarkable appearance. Then coming squarely up with his back downward, he made a furious charge upon us, so narrowly missing the boat as to leave portions of his black skin upon the gunwale as he went dashing madly on. He soon went into his flurry, which brought us to our oars again for safety. Rapidly describing a wide circle a few times in his fearful death struggle, he closed the drama by rolling 'fin out.' Securing our prize alongside of the ship, cutting in commenced, and the great ugly jaw was placed in position for the dentist by being lashed to ringbolts upon deck. It was found to be badly fractured near its point, which was covered with a growth of sea clams, such as are seen upon logs floating about the sea. The injury had evidently been the result of an encounter with one of his own stripe. I did not always fare as well, losing on two occasions the head of my boat, once by a stroke of the jaw, and again by a sharp cut of the flukes. It had been remarked that phicter is a fighter. Two whale ships have, within my own experience, been attacked and wrecked by him. Fifty years since, the *Essex*, Captain Pollard, of Nantucket, was thus destroyed in the South Pacific, the ship's company taking to the boats. So the ship *Ann Alexander*, Captain Duboise, of New Bedford, twenty years since, also in the South Pacific, attacked a large whale, with three boats, two of which he soon demolished, the crews escapin gto the ship in the third. An attempt to capture him from the ship resulted in the vessel's destruction, the whale rushing at her head on, crushing in her side, so that she soon filled. A few days later a whale was captured by another ship, with the harpoons and lines of the *Ann Alexander* still fast to him. He was found to be severely injured, offering no resistance when taken. An examination showed a very defective condition of the teeth, which doubtless accounts for his belligerent action. But a few weeks since the ship *Commodore Morris*, of New Bedford, was reported off the Azores, as having fastened to a large whale which turned upon the second mate, smashing his boat into match wood, and so severely fracturing his leg as to render amputation necessary. These are the only instances within my own knowledge and experience of whales on being struck turning so savagely on the boats, and their inclination to fight was doubtless the result of the defective condition of their teeth, and consequently toothache."

$10,000 For a Drink of Water.

In one of the hotly contested fights in Virginia, during the war, a federal officer fell in front of the confederate breastworks. While lying there wounded, and crying for water, a confederate soldier (James Moore, of Burke county, North Carolina,) declared his intention of supplying him with a drink. The bullets were flying thick from both sides, and Moore's friends tried to dissuade him from such a hazardous enterprise. Despite remonstance and danger, however, Moore leaped the breastworks, canteen in hand, reached his wounded enemy and gave him a drink. The federal, under a sense of gratitude for the timely service, took out his gold watch and offered it to his benefactor, but it was refused. The officer then asked the name of the man who had braved such danger to succor him. The name was given, and Moore returned to his position behind the embankment. They saw nothing more of each other. Moore was subsequently wounded and lost a limb in one of the engagements in Virginia, and returned to his home in Burke county. A few days ago he received a communication from the federal soldier to whom he had given the "cup of cold water" on the occasion alluded to, announcing that he had settled on him the sum of $10,000, to be paid in four annual installments of $2,500 each. Investigation has established the fact that there is no mistake or deception in the matter.—*Home Journal.*

Garibaldi's Marriage.

Garibaldi's marriage took place on Monday, January 26, at Maddalena, in the office of the syndic of the municipality. All the members of Garibaldi's family — General Menotti Garibaldi, Madame Italia Bedeschini-Garibaldi, Stefano Canzio, Madame Teresita Garibaldi-Canzio, Manlio et Clelia Garibaldi—were present at the ceremony. Five old friends were the only other witnesses. Garibaldi appeared radiant. He was seated in his rolling chair, wrapped in a white poncho, and wore a large red silk handkerchief around his neck. The bride, Dona Francesca, was dressed in white. There was no religious ceremony. After the civil contract was signed, the party sat down to dinner, and toasts were drunk to the health of the newly married couple, and to the realization of Garibaldi's hopes of Italian unity. Many congratulatory telegrams were received at Caprera during the day, and Garibaldi sent the following despatch to Mancini, who was his attorney in the proceedings for annulling his marriage with Signora Raimondi:—"My illustrious friend: I owe you more than life—I owe to you the power of accomplishing a sacred duty. Say to your beloved family that I belong to them as a brother, and that I feel all the gratitude of which my soul is capable.

Augusta, Ga., has six cotton factories in operation, one is in course of building, and capital is being raised for still another, the last to have 24,000 spindles and to cost $500,000. The six factories used last year 40,000 bales of cotton, their products being worth $4,000,000. Cotton mill stocks there are quoted at $1 20@1 30. Last year the mills paid ten to twelve per cent dividends, and put away handsome sums in their sinking funds for extensions. The new 24,000 spindle factory will add to the population of the city at least 5,000 souls, and will pay to employes $175,000 annually. These mills make, besides what they consume, a market for 175 600 bales of cotton, which requires $8,000,000 annually to handle.

Feeling is no criterion of right.

A Discontented Baby's Diary.

1. January—Just born. Here's a lark! Papa does not seem very much pleased, though.

1. February—Every night pa walks up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. I always squeal. I must do something.

1. March—Nurse is a spiteful thing—she sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

1. April—After all one may even weary of the bottle.

1. May—I wish I could cut a tooth, I'd bite nurse.

1. June—What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchetty, ketchetty," and dig in your ribs with their forefingers. When I grow up I'll do it to them, and see how they'll like it.

1. July—There are three babies next door got the measels. I get nothing. It's awfully dull.

1. August—One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day; and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measelsnow?" "No," said the babe's ma. There's a greedy susak for you. Left 'em at home!

1. September—Nurse drinks something out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that is in my bottle, either. If I were a bit bigger I'd change 'em.

1. October—Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Some one called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me, though, with what you might call a good will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

1. November—This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby, now, and they say he belongs to our house; and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well, of all—never mind.

1. December—Got to sleep in the same crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him such a oner! * * * Here's a beast of a baby! He *won't* go to sleep, and not a soul in the same crib can get a blessed wink.—*Judy's Almanac.*

Let Them Read.

Some old-fashioned people think it a sin to allow children to read. They should always be "busily employed" they think. But in our opinion, a child should be allowed to read for the pleasure of it, like its elders; it would no more do to prescribe its literary amusements on a carefully-arranged educational system of our own than to direct its games and romps, and to convert them into a judicious course of gymnastics. But, just as we may, without losing any of the healthy freedom of its pleasure, encourage games which will help, not hinder, its bodily growth, so we may encourage it when it reads for amusement in books which will expand its imagination and sympathies, and widen its mental range. We need not even encourage, it is enough not to discourage, not to entice it from better literature by surrounding it with story books which only children can read. Give it the run of your own library, and let it alone. The selection must be small indeed if it does not find a better children's book there than those specially written as such. Such works as the Waverley novels, for instance, children will read again and again, till they all but know them by heart; and grown people, taking them up for the sake of the memories of their youth, discover that they are new to their maturer apprehension. But it is not only the grown-up story-books which make good children's books; the child allowed the run of the library finds for itself plenty of others. Often its choice is a surprise and puzzle to its elders, who find it calling one book amusing and another too difficult and too dull for it when they would have reversed the description. A child's fresh, untutored imagination will find charms hidden from its elders in many a seemingly "dry" work of fiction.

ROLLED JELLY CAKE.—Beat twelve eggs and one pound of pulverized sugar together very lightly; then stir in three-fourths of a pound of flour, making a batter as light as sponge cake and thin enough to spread nicely when poured; make up as quickly as possible. Have shallow tin pans prepared by lining with thin brown paper; pour in batter, spread out with a knife as thin as possible (about half an inch thick) and bake in the oven. When done, remove from the oven, let cool a few moments, and while still warm but not hot turn out of the pan upside down; with a brush or cloth wet in cold water, brush over the paper and pull it off; spread the cake thin with jelly and roll it up, being careful to place the outer edge of the roll against something so it will not unroll. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve. Use no baking powder, as it makes the cake too brittle. Many use none in sponge cake. The paper should be larger than the pan, to lift out the cake by taking hold of the projecting edges.

CHICKEN PUDDING.—Cut up a pair of young chickens, put them into a stewing-pan with enough water to cover, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter; pepper and salt to suit the taste; let it stew gently until about half-cooked; then take out the chickens and let them cool, pouring the gravy into a separate dish. Prepare a batter of a quart of milk, six well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of baking powder, a little salt and sifted flour to mix to the proper thickness. Put a layer of chicken at the bottom of the pudding dish and pour over some of the batter, then another layer of chicken and more batter, and so on, having batter on top. Bake for one-half hour, or even longer, in a hot oven. Beat an egg into the gravy reserved, let it boil up and send to the table to be served with the pudding.

THE BEST GLOVE CLEANER.—Mix one-fourth of an ounce of carbonate of ammonia; one-fourth of an ounce of fluid chloroform, one-fourth of an ounce of sulphuric ether, one quart of distilled benzine. Pour out a small quantity in a saucer, put on the gloves, and wash as if washing the hands, changing the solution until the gloves are clean; take off, squeeze them, replace on the hands, and with a clean cloth rub the fingers, etc., until they are dry, and perfectly fitted to the hand. This cleaner is also an excellent cloth, ribbon and silk cleaner; is perfectly harmless to the most delicate tints. Apply with a soft sponge, rubbing gently until the spots disappear; care must be taken not to use it near fire, as the benzine is very inflammable.

The Ruffianism of Old Dublin.

Tradition tells how Fighting Fitzgerald, an exquisite and duellist of the last century, dealt with the "bucks," a plague then infesting the streets of Dublin, and, indeed, the streets of every town in Ireland. These "bucks" were half-bred young fellows of some means and high animal spirits, whose sole occupation consisted in making town-life intolerable to quiet people. Parliament was more than once compelled to frame penal enactments with the view of restraining their peculiar ruffianism; but as there was no properly constituted police force to enforce them these statutes were of small effect.

Among the tricks of the Dublin bucks was this: One of them would take his stand in the middle of a crossing on a dirty day, and, drawing his sword, thrust everybody who wanted to pass into the mud. It was a common thing to see half a dozen or more of these unpleasant sentries lining a leading thoroughfare all ready to afford each other support. Nor were they content with merely obstructing the passage. They knocked off hats, ripped up garments and pricked the limbs of the wearers with the points of their weapons, and broke ribald jests on them the while—to the vast amusement of the ragamuffins who used to collect in the vicinity. If anybody turned on one of these bullies the rest would rush up and form a circle round him; then seizing him by the collar and the arms they would prick him about the legs until they considered him punished sufficiently.

Fitzgerald proposed to some of his brother exquisites and fire-eaters that they should clear the streets of the metropolis of these pests. It was just the sort of proposal to suit such daring spirits, and an association was immediately formed to carry it out. Like their leader, they were consummate swordsmen, and dandies of the first water—the Dandy being in all essentials the antipodes of the Buck—a distinction which people who write about the Ireland of the past are very apt to forget.

The association set to work most heartily, and in this way: Whenever a fine afternoon followed a showery morning they would sally forth in knots of four or five, each being followed by a lusty valet carrying an oak sapling. On reaching the haunts of the bucks the servants kept the rabble off while the exquisites did the work they had undertaken. For a couple of months few days passed without three or four affrays between the bucks and the dandies, in which the former invariably came off second-best. Ere long the mainstay of the bucks, the mob, turned against them too. This meant that defeat was sure to be followed by hooting and pelting with mud and stones. Then the pleasant pastime of blocking the thoroughfares in broad daylight was abandoned.—*The Cornhill.*

Led Into Crime.

During the last month or two the daily papers have reported a number of crimes committed by boys and girls, and these not the acts of petty larceny to which an ignorant child would be tempted by want, but burglary and murder.

One lad shot another in a New England town, not from any malice or revenge, but simply, as it seemed, because he fancied it a heroic thing to do. A girl of fourteen, in the Dutch town of Lancaster, Penn., deliberately poisoned her step-mother and sister.

A noticeable fact about these juvenile crimes is that they are frequently committed by children belonging to educated families, not by the very poor. There seems to be no adequate motive for them, but a kind of bravado; the wish to do a dramatic thing which will bring them into notice.

We believe that one cause of this increase of crime among lads, who are scarcely more than children, is the publication in respectable papers the minute details of trials for murder, forgery, etc.

These newspapers are otherwise moral in tone, and are placed in the hands of their children by parents who would protect them with horror from the influences of low theaters or flash novels. Yet no variety show or fiction, however unclean, could be more debasing or sure in its effects, than the newspaper accounts of trials for capital crimes, set forth as they are in the most dramatic and attractive shape.

The minds of pure boys and innocent girls are thus familiarized with shameless vices, which, if they had lived a generation earlier, would not have been so much as named in their hearing. Parents should exercise a careful scrutiny over the newspaper which forms the daily mental food of their children.

Remember, boys and girls, when you are tempted to read the report of that "Great Murder Trial," that you are staining your own souls with a blot which, like the blood on Lady Macbeth's hand, will never come out.

ALL RIGHT.—Politeness to ladies is justly considered one of our national attributes, but while the native citizen keeps up to the standard of gallantry, the imported article is apt to work defectively. A passenger in a crowded street car, the other day, observed the entrance of a man followed by an old woman, and, seeing that she looked tired and weak, he considerately arose and offered her his seat. Before she could take it, however, the man had quietly filled the vacancy. "Here, just come out of that," said the passenger, "I didn't give up my seat to you, but to the lady." To which the fellow replied, without offering to move: "O, yah! dot is all right—dot lady is mein vife."—*N. Y. Hour.*

It seems that within a year or two Cleveland was the happy possessor of a woman who gave away about $50,000. She at last came to the end of her funds, and continuing her extravagance, she bought right and left, but omitted the little formality of payment, so she now finds herself in jail in that ungrateful city. She claims that she is a victim of opium, and that she was not responsible for her acts. She takes two ounces a day, which doctors say ought to kill her, but she, it seems, can neither die nor be cured. If she were to take passage on a slow ship bound out on a six months' voyage to some port where opium could not be obtained, she would perhaps find that when she got back to this country she woul l be either killed or cured.—*Detroit Press.*

They call it the Wise balloon, but it doesn't know its way home for all its wisdom.

Detroit Currency.

If law was justice everybody could be his own lawyer.

Life isn't what you make it. You discover this when you are trying to get back borrowed money.

Grind your tea and it will have more strength. Melt your butter and it will spread over more territory.

The best remedy for cold feet is to call at a house where they keep a big dog and don't feed him very high.

"Why is it easier to be bad than to be good?" asks a Buffalo paper. We pass the query along to some one who is being bad.

The New Haven *Register* says there is no such thing as love's young dream. There is no dream about it, but a great deal of foolishness.

Every saw-mill should have lath saws attached. This will check the growth of fingers and give medical students plenty of specimens.

One man can lead an old toper up to the bar, but ten cannot make him drink—unless they pay for the liquor.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Chicago *Journal* predicts that all goods will be made water proof within the next ten years. Let 'em begin on mosquito-bar stuff first.

It may be vulgar to keep time to orchestra music with your foot, but it keeps a man so interested that he forgets to go out to get a clove.

The New York *Express* can excuse a man for lying when he flatters a homely woman, but when he is trading horses he must stick to the truth.

The Albany *Express* has been looking into the matter, and it has found that ministers' sons are not always a great deal worse than other men's sons.

The Bey of Tunis wants some one to establish gas works in his capital. He'll imprison every consumer who kicks against his bill or abuses a meter.

When the Sultan of Turkey feels like it he has five men dance before him and when he doesn't feel like it he has them dance before a cat-o'-nine-tails.

A New England clock-maker has failed for the ninth time. It is apparently necessary to wind him up every twenty-four hours.—[Elmira Free Press.

The only bad thing about a burglar-alarm is the fact that it gives the burglar a chance to run before you can open a window and give him fatherly advice.

An easy way to get rid of a family of children is to lock the door and go over to a neighbor's for a two hours' visit. Children and matches always play together.

The national debt has been reduced down to almost two billions, and some day some philanthropist may haul out his wallet and knock the little balance sky-high.

"What does anybody want of any more perpetual motion than a loafer stamping his feet on a street corner?" asks the New York *Express*. Ask us something easy.

The War Department is now trying to figure up how many men it could put into the field in case of war. We believe that 1,000,000 men stand ready to take commissions.

A man working for ninety cents a day feels just as elated to know that the country is safe as the millionaire who lives on his interest, and as a rule he will do more to save it.

The New York Legislature will make it a misdemeanor for any woman to walk a match, but any woman can cut all the firewood and support a lazy husband and it's all right.

Milwaukee's City Hall smells so badly that the Council has appropriated $1,000 to ventilate it. Have the Council tried cloves? If they won't deaden it why not change the brand?

The Masonic emblems found under the Needle prove that Masonry is the oldest secret order in existence. For further particulars try to get into a lodge without the grips and passwords.

Whatever adds to the cost of reading matter is a burden on the entire public, and one which is felt in every house. All men outside of paper-makers should demand free importation for print paper.

This is getting to be a well-padded world. There are horse-pads, foot-pads, hip-pads, liver-pads, kidney-pads, lung-pads and stomach-pads, and some one will soon have a pad for bald-heads.

It is all the fashion in England now for people to sit down on the edge of a chair and cross their feet. This is supposed to be one peg better than sitting down on the floor and pushing the feet out in front.

A New Jersey paper says that few men were born to rule, and the way to discover those who were is to present them with a dog. If a man has any "boss" in him he will show it out on a dumb animal.

Care drives the nails in our coffins, but what man can feel jolly when his wife daily hands him a list of neighbors who have got twice as many bonnets as she has, and their husbands not earning half his salary.

No one knows who invented the fashion in society of turning down the corner of a visiting card, but the fashion of turning down the corner of a street was first thought of by the man who owed a small bill to the tradesman he saw coming.—[New York Telegram.

"What is home without a wife?" asks the *Yonker's Gazette*. It is the dining-room in the parlor, the coal-bin in the kitchen, the clean shirt in hiding, a depot for soiled clothes, a trysting place for divorced stockings, a smoking furnace, a private pandemonium, a cavern of profane rumblings, a lunatic asylum. More.—[Rochester Express.

The editor of the Mount Sterling (Ky.) *Scorcher* the other night had a call from 200 masked men, who requested him to publish their warning against the horse thieves of the country. He said it was against his rule to publish anonymous communications, but he thought he could make an exception in this instance.—[Courier-Journal.

A three-year-old little girl was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with, "And please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amazement may be imagined when the child added, "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too."

Personal.

Pope Leo is subject to spells of dizziness and physical prostration.

Secretary Sherman, though not a member of the Episcopal Church, attends its services.

Eye-witnesses say that General Grant was the coolest person in Cuba during that earthquake shock.

De Lesseps is so lively a man that the Chicago Journal suspects that he is an escaped American.

President Grevy has a salary of $120,000 a year, besides $60,000 for his household expenses. France is liberal.

The late Mr. Buckle resolved not to marry until he had an income of $15,000 a year, and very naturally he never married.

They presented Ole Bull with a fiddle of flowers on the occasion of his birthday, last week, because he is the flower of fiddlers.

Mr. Seth Green, the fish culturist, thinks that "trout can hold conversations with each other like men." Tell fish stories, no doubt.

Sarah Bernhardt, observing the Prince of Wales' baldness, recently told him that the crown of England would fit him to a hair.

Sarah Winnemucca, the Piute princess, is between 30 and 40 years of age, of buxom physical proportions, pleasant features, and wears her hair banged.

Minister White is popular among the sixty young American students now in Berlin, because he insists that they shall make his house their home.

Baron Stiffel, the Russian Nihilist, now in the Denver (Col.) jail, says he came to America to purchase 10,000 acres of land for a colony of Nihilists.

It is rumored that Dr. Kate Stanton, who stumped for Horace Greeley during the Presidential campaign, will lead to the hymeneal altar Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is solemnly reported to have engaged the exclusive services of one of the most celebrated Parisian dressmakers, so that there might be no duplicates of her gowns.

Mr. Robert Collyer, during the service which he conducted at All Soul's Church in Washington last week, prayed for "those whom we have put in authority over us," and—strangely enough—for their wives.

The Bank of Nevada, in which Mackay, Flood and Fair are large owners and directors, has given $25,000 to the Irish relief fund. The Pacific Coast is showing in this business that, though its veins are metallic, its heart is flesh and blood.—Detroit Press.

Mr. Ko-Kun-Hun, the Chinese professor at Harvard, is mentioned as being very fond of society, going to many private entertainments in Boston and Cambridge, and apparently enjoying them all. Possibly he is preparing to write a book in spider-tracks on the manners and customs of the Americans.

Mr. Tennyson, while he greatly admires ladies, has an invincible repugnance to hearing them recite his poetry. He went to an afternoon tea in London last season, at which a certain fair lady who wished to do him honor, rose and began to recite one of his poems. The venerable and irascible poet endured it as long as he could, then he stopped the poor woman with an imperious gesture, and immediately proceeded to deliver the poem himself in his own orotund way.

Wise Words.

Anger, like rain, breaks upon whatever it falls.

Draw not thy bow before thy arrow be fixed.

Never expose your disappointments to the world.

A pound of care will not pay a pound of debt.

If you would make a thief honest, trust him.

The simple flowers are sociable and benevolent.

Fortune can only take from us what she gave.

Words sometimes wound more than swords.

A good book supplies the place of a companion.

He who stops to pick a flaw in other's knitting work, drops many stitches in his own.

Let him who regrets the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and to have something they have not, is the root of immortality.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity as well as under adversity. A strong mind has two high tides—when the moon is at the full and when there is no moon.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him that plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness, after they have lost their beauty.

But little do men perceive what solitude is, and how far it extends. For a crowd is no company; men's faces are but like pictures in a gallery, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love.

You are a coward if you fear to tell the truth when you should do so. You are a coward when you insult the weak. You are a coward if afraid to do right; if you shrink from maintaining that which you know to be good; and you are especially a coward if you know certain things of yourself and are afraid to own it.

Every failure is a step to success; every detection of what is false directs towards what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so, but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of a steady thought, is altogether false; no tempting form is without some latent charm derived from truth.—Whewell.

A French statist has come to the conclusion, after a very laborious examination of the numbers of deaths from railway accidents in all parts of the world, that if a person were to live continually in a railway carriage and spend all his time in traveling, the chances in favor of his dying from railway accident would not occur until he was nine hundred and sixty years old.

English War Correspondents.

In the January *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Archibald Forbes discusses the question that has lately been raised, by the imprudence of the English Army authorities, of the presence of war correspondents at the front, during military operations. In the course of the article he defends the usefulness of his profession most eloquently, saying:

The advantages of the presence of correspondents with armies in the field are, to my thinking, multitudinous. If it were merely to gratify a nation's curiosity, one might refrain from pleading. There is a great deal too much irrelevant curiosity about, for which there can be no sympathy. But to know how our arms are faring in war is no mere irrelevant curiosity. Great heaven! is it unreasonable to require that we should learn from impartial and unbiased lips how goeth the day with our brothers, our heart's blood, the fathers of our children? Is it in the cold official words alone that we are to be told how our countrymen, our dear ones, toil and thole, vindicate Britain's manhood, and joyously expend their lives for Queen and fatherland? Are our gallant ones to be denied the noble recompense of knowing that a record of their steadfastness, their unmurmuring fortitude, their flashes of buoyant heroism, their gallant manhood, their blithesome cheeriness, go home to kindle and console the anxious hearts by the quiet firesides? Is this craft of ours, not less noble than that of the clergymen himself, not less patriotic than that of him who gladly dies for his country, not less tender than that of the poet, in that our theme throbs and glows, and dares and dies, under our very hand, not less reciprocative to the beating heart of a nation than is the devotion of a sister of mercy in the field-hospital, to be stamped but on the pretext of a narrow utilitarianism that is as fictitious as it is short-sighted?

But let me betake myself to more prosaic reasoning in favor of the contention that war correspondence is not baneful but beneficial. If the authorities of a State owning an army in the field are honest, and mean honestly by the nation, the observation of impartial spectators of military events ought to be the reverse of distasteful. If affairs are progressing well, the correspondents are eager to accentuate the prosperity; if there is an element of hollowness in the good fortune, if luck rather than skill has stood our friend, if it be apparent that success would have been doubtful but for the incapacity of the enemy, it surely advantages the commonwealth, the advent of the Millenium being uncertain, that such matters should be frankly, but not rancorously set forth. To elect to live in what is called a fool's paradise is worse than folly; it is imbecility. And if failure unhappily occurs, it cannot be hurtful that the springs and the circumstances of the failure should be candidly set forth, with firm finger on the errors, with glow of warm commendation for the brighter features. The Russians are wise in their generation. At Plevna, in July, 1877, they sustained a terrible reverse. The generalship was contemptible, the fighting virtue nobly conspicuous. It fell to the present writer to record that event in its sadness alike and its unavailing heroism. The record neither spared blame nor stinted praise. Its author did his work in the full conviciton that his candor would cost him his permission to view the succeeding episodes of the campaign But the Russian military authorities, recognizing the solid virtue of truthfulness, accepted his narrative of the battle, and authorized its publication in their home newspapers, with their *imprimatur* on it as an accurate record of a miserable failure relieved by gallant courage. Independent war correspondence has become a necessity to the contentment of the nation. It placates the just uneasiness that is occasioned by meager, unexhaustive and not always wholly candid communications from official sources. These are the spoon-meat of a nation in its intellectual babyhood; and if the nation is so supine as to tolerate that for the future they are to be its main papulum, and that independent correspondence is to be throttled, it may lay its account with pitiful degeneracy from adult intellectual robustness into limp, sycophantic credulity, feebly dashed with impotent, querulous suspiciousness tempered by moody indifference.

If affairs are going seriously wrong, the nation, whose interests are surely of more importance than the prestige of an ephemeral satrap, or the fortunes of the Ministry of the day, have a right to know the worst, honestly and fully told. Not for the mere gratification of *quidnunc* curiosity; but that it may, if need there should seem, take its fortunes into its own hands, and urge, full-throated, on its servants—not its masters—the authorities of the hour, that their care be not wholly for their own petty prospects, but for the broad national weal. But that the *Times* had an outspoken representative in the Crimean war, the cruelly needless mortality would have been indefinitely multiplied. When the strain of that struggle had relaxed, who among all that shared its vicissitudes deserved better of his country than William Howard Russell, in that his pen, vivid as truthful, stimulated successful efforts to rescue the army from that direst of all maladies, red tape in a state of collapse? The cause of military science is benefitted by the presence in the field of intelligent and impartial correspondents. While the soldiers are fighting they are watching. Theirs it is to note not alone that here the attack hangs, that there it marches with bounding swiftness, but the circumstances, the differences in the methods, the distinctions in the character of the preparations, that bring about the discrepancy. Theirs it is, standing aloof as they do from professional jealousies and professional prejudices, free from the traditions which so tend to narrow the field of observation, to suggest reforms in transport, in medical appliances, in formations, in methods of effective command. With their all but universal share of acquaintance with the armies of foreign nations, correspondents bring to bear on such matters a breadth of varied experience, the expressed outcome of which cannot always be wholly valueless. But this acquaintance of theirs with foreign armies on campaign cannot be expected to be further extended. When our authorities have proclaimed the virtual exclusion of correspondents from their camps, the foreigner at war will be hard to convince that it can be for his good that England should see how his soldiers fight, and should investigate his military system under the strain of war, through the eyes and by the brains of her war correspondents. It may be that, in a purely military sense, such a deprivation will be of insignificant importance. But if this be so, how has it come about that, not a few times, the scientific *elite* of our military service have crowded into the lecture hall of the United Service Institution to listen to lectures from war correspondents, on the abstrusest technicalities of the strategy and tactics of foreign armies?

Cost of Peace in Europe.

The question of a general disarmament of the great Powers of Europe has been receiving considerable attention of late, mainly in consequence of the rumor that before his recent attack of illness Prince Bismarck expressed himself as strongly in favor of the scheme. It is never safe to put much trust in the declarations unofficially ascribed to great statesmen and diplomates, and it will be well to wait for more satisfactory evidence before accepting as true the views attributed to the Prime Minister of Germany. But it needs no official assurance to convince thinking men that the people of Europe are growing exceedingly weary of the burden imposed upon them by the colossal armaments maintained for the purpose of preserving peace. Some idea of the amount of taxation made necessary by the present system of keeping the peace may be gathered from an examination of the numerical strength and annual cost of the standing armies of the principal European nations. Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey have 3,400,000 men enrolled in their regular armies, at an annual cost of $650,000,000; adding the cost of their navies, the total annual cost of living in a state of armed peace is about $780,000,000.

This is a vast amount, but it covers only a portion of the actual cost. The 3,400,000 men under arms are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers during the best years of their lives to live in idleness that is near akin to vice. In the walks of peaceful industry they would be contributers to the general welfare through the works of their hands and brains; in the army they are a charge upon the community during their time of service, and by forgetting the arts of industry, become less fit to make their own way in after life. It is claimed by the apologists of this system that the discipline undergone in the army has good effect on the men, making them more careful and methodical in their habits as workers and more loyal and law-abiding as citizens. This is an assertion equally hard to prove or disprove. If it be true, the question still remains whether this vaunted discipline does not cost more than it is worth. Does it pay to maintain 3,400,000 men in idleness, at an annual cost of nearly $800,000,000, for the doubtful benefit of army discipline? If this were the only consideration the armies of Europe would be disbanded in a week; indeed, they never would have been formed at all. The preservation of peace is the object sought to be achieved by this vast array of military force. Each nation acts upon the theory that unless it keeps a certain percentage of its able-bodied male citizens strutting around in peculiar clothes, with guns in their hands, its lands will be devastated and its people despoiled and destroyed by its peace-loving neighbors.

If the peace were actually preserved in Europe there would be less justification for the growing opposition to the costly and oppressive system of armanent now in vogue there. But experience has shown that the end aimed at has not been accomplished by the means employed. Since the Crimean war five great conflicts have taken place between nations that for years had been armed to the teeth for the express purpose of maintaining peace with each other. In 1859 the struggle between Italy and Austria took place, with France as the helper of the former. In 1864 an Austro-Prussian army invaded Denmark, and after a brief war took possession of Schleswig-Holstein. The Austro-Prussian war followed in 1866, and the Franco-German war in 1870. The long-threatened struggle between Russia and Turkey left a bloody stain on the peace of Europe in 1878. In this list we have not included the wars waged between contending factions in Spain or by English troops in Asia and Africa. Neither have we laid any stress upon the wars threatened at various times between neighboring nations armed for the preservation of peace. The outlook now is far from bright, so far as the preservation of peace is concerned. The gun-makers of Europe are suspiciously busy; the highest inventive talent of each nation is engaging in divising engines of destruction; torpedoes are more thought of than looms, and Krupp guns than seeders or reaping machines. England has a costly and uncertain war with Afghanistan on hand; Russia is said to be fortifying her western and southwestern boundaries against Germany; France looks forward to the time when the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine may be won back from their German captors. The duration of domestic quiet in Russia, Spain, Italy and Germany is constantly threatened by revolutionists who find ready sympathy among the tax-ridden, underpaid, underfed masses upon whose shoulders a large share of the burden of maintaining the costly peace armies and navies rest. The disaffected citizens of the United States who complain because their condition is not so pleasant as that of their wealthier neighbors would do well to consider the ills suffered by the less fortunate laboring classes of Europe, and thank God they live in a land where peace is, maintained without the aid of military power, and where all willing men have an equal chance to improve their fortunes.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Chinamen in a Sunday-school.—In the Sunday-school of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Clinton street, Cincinnati, there are about twenty-five Chinamen, each of whom is provided with a teacher. At the recent Christmas festival of the school they gave their teachers the Lord's prayer printed in the Chinese tongue and neatly framed, and in every Chinese laundry in the city the prayer may now be found on the wall. The Chinamen say they repeat it every night. The owner of one of the laundries has been trying to induce his customers to call for their clothes on Saturday night instead of Sunday morning, but he has had some difficulty in doing so. Nearly all the laundries have adopted the plan of closing on Sunday noon in order to attend afternoon service.—*Hawkeye.*

Intelligence Items.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

Examination shows the Agricultural Department cost $554,000 to the Government last year.

A hundred million acres of land grants to railroads have lapsed by the non-completion of the roads.

During the year 1879 twenty minor planets were discovered, and their number is now 211.

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844.

The Roman Catholic Church has in this country no less than 687 seminaries, colleges, and academies, besides 2,246 parochial schools. Its charitable institutions number 373.

The little State of Rhode Island wants to stop bribery at elections. The astonishing statement is made that $125,000 was paid for three offices.

The Brizilian coffee plantations, from which most of our Java and Mocha comes, are reported to be in doubtful condition for a good yield this year.

There are two hundred and eleven women students at University College, London. A few classes are open only to women, and a few only to men; the rest are attended only by male and female students together.

The Prince of Wales finding nine o'clock dinners untimely—so far at least as to interfere with theater-going—has declared that he will henceforth dine at seven, and at seven the fashionable dinner hour will henceforth be.

Princess Emelie, aged fourteen, the eldest daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, is already an artist. She is own grand-daughter to the late Duchess d'Orleans, one of the most *distingue* women of her time.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to two thousand one hundred and sixty pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of thirty thousand two hundred and forty pounds.

While their countrymen are starving in Ireland the Irish societies of New York have determined to have a parade and a good time next St. Patrick's Day. Their reception on Broadway is likely to be pretty blue. The gallant Sixty-ninth decline to take part in such a mockery.—[N. Y. Herald.

The enlarged Astor Library building will be an imposing structure. Through the liberality of John Jacob Astor the building will be made one-third larger than it is at present, holding 350,000 volumes instead of 200,000. The whole front will be 200 feet, while the depth is 120 feet. The Astors have given in all over $1,000,000 to this institution. When any man gives Detroit—but no matter.—[Detroit Free Press.

Nearly 300,000,000 postal cards were used in the United States last year. They are made at Holyoke, Mass., by a private concern, under the general supervision of a Government officer. The work is nearly all done by machinery, even to putting them up in packages of twenty-five. The use of postal cards is said to have driven many makers of writing paper and envelopes out of business.

The reported school population of Kansas is 311,316; the enrollment in the public schools during the past year was 208,409, and the total attendance was 123,996. There were 6,707 teachers employed. The school revenues amounted to $1,887,563.22, and the expenditures to $1,590,794.30.

Wise Words.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures.—[Cicero.

Beauty hath no luster save where it gleameth through the crystal web that purity's fine fingers weave for it.—[Maturin.

Oh, how much more doth beauty beauteous seem by that sweet ornament which truth doth give!—[Shakspeare.

The perception of the beautiful is gradual, and not a lightning revelation; it requires not only time, but some study.—[Ruffini.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.—[South.

Avarice is the most opposite of all characters to that of God Almighty, whose alone it is to give and not receive.—[Shenstone.

That is true beauty which has not only a substance, but a spirit; a beauty that we must intimately know, justly to appreciate.—[Colton.

Every good picture is the best of sermons and lectures. The sense informs the soul. Whatever you have, have beauty.—[Smith.

Sentiment and Sense.

It is better to need relief than to want heart to give it.

The secret of fashion is to surprise and never to disappoint.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies.

He that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

True happiness consists not in the multitude of friends, but in their worth and choice.

If rare merit be the rarest of all rare things, it ought to pass through some sort of probation.

In all the guilty train of human vices there is no crime of deeper dye than that of ingratitude.

The fire-fly only shines when on the wing. So it is with the mind; when once we rest we darken.

As the pearl ripens in the obscurity of the shell, so ripens in the tomb all the fame that is truly precious.

Every man endeavors with his utmost care to hide his poverty from others, as his idleness from himself.

Pursue what you know to be attainable; make truth your object, and your studies will make you a wise man.

Whoever is honorable and candid, honest and courteous, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

We bear within us seeds of greatness; but suffer them to spring up, and they overshadow both our sense and our happiness.

Women in Russia in the Seventeenth Century.

The Muscovite ideal of woman, founded on the teachings and traditions of the Byzantine theology, was purely a monastic one. The virtues of the cloister, faith, prayer, charity, obedience, and industry, were the highest virtues of a woman. The life of the cloister was best suited to preserve her purity. Socially, woman was not an independent being; she was an inferior creation, dependent on her husband, for except as a wife her existence was scarcely recognized. Of this theoretical position of woman, abundant proof is given in all the early didactic literature of Russia, and especially in the *Domostroi*, that curious manual of household economy written in the time of Ivan the Terrible. The wife should be blindly obedient in all things, and for her faults should be severely whipped, though not in anger. Her duty is to keep the house, look after the food and clothing, and to see to the comfort of her husband; to bear children, but not to educate them. Severity was inculcated, and to play with one's children was esteemed a sin, —a snare of the devil. The wife was bound to stay chiefly at home, and to be acquainted with nothing but her household work. To all questions on outside matters she was to answer that she did not know. It was believed that an element of evil lurked in the female sex, and even the most innocent sport between little boys and girls, or social intercourse between young men and women, was severely reprehended. The *Domostroi*, and even Pososhkof, as late as the 18th century, recommended a father to take his cudgel and break the ribs of his son, whom he found jesting with a girl. Traces of this feeling with regard to women are still found in current proverbs. "A woman's hair is long, her understanding is short," runs one proverb: "The wits of woman are like the wildness of beasts," says another; while a third says: "As a horse by the bit, so must a woman be governed by threats." The collections of popular stories and anecdotes are full of instances of the innate wickedness and devilishness of the female sex, with references to all the weak and wicked women of sacred and profane history. In the "Great Mirror," compiled in the 17th century, we even find the obstinacy of women exemplified by the well-known anecdote of the drowning woman, still making with her fingers the sign of "scissors."

Although this was the theoretical position of woman in Russian society, practically in small households, where women were important factors, there were great divergences from the strict rules of the *Domostroi*. In the higher ranks of life the women were more carefully guarded and restrained, and in the family of the Tsar the seclusion in the *Terem*, or womens' apartments, was almost complete. This was in part due to a superstitious belief in witchcraft, the evil eye, and charms that might affect the life, health, or fertility of the royal race. Neither the Tsaritsa nor the princesses ever appeared openly in public; they never went out except in a closed litter or carriage; in church they stood behind a veil—made, it is true, sometimes of gauze—and they usually timed their visits to the churches and monasteries for the evening or the early morning, and on these occasions no one was admitted except the immediate attendants of the court. Von Meyerberg, Austrian Ambassador at Moscow in 1663, writes, that out of a thousand courtiers, there will hardly be found one who can boast that he has seen the Tsaritsa, or any of the sisters or daughters of the Tsar. Even their physicians are not allowed to see them. When it is necessary to call a doctor for the Tsaritsa, the windows are all darkened, and he is obliged to feel her pulse through a piece of gauze, so as not to touch her bare hand! Even chance encounters were severely punished. In 1674, two chamberlains, Dashkof and Buturlin, on suddenly turning a corner in one of the interior courts of the palace, met the carriage of the Tsaritsa Natalia, who was going to prayers at a convent. Their colleagues succeeded in getting out of the way. Dashkof and Buturlin were arrested, examined, and deprived of their offices, but as an encounter was proved to be purely fortuitous and unavoidable, they were in a few days restored to their rank. And yet, this was during the reign of Alexis, who was far less strict than his predecessors.—*Scribner.*

Acquisition of Knowledge.—Many young men admit that they would get on better in life if their early education had not been neglected. But they do not, or will not, see that they are daily wasting opportunities which, if improved, would in a few years give them a fairly good education. They think themselves too old to learn, and spend more time regretting their lack of knowledge than would suffice to give them the knowledge they need. One of the best-read men of the age could not read or write when he was twenty years old. Instead of wasting his time in idle regrets for his deficient schooling, he learned to read, and to read to good purpose. In a similar way many of the best, most successful men our country has known, have begun their acquaintance with letters after reaching manhood; and there is no reason why the most illiterate mechanic in our land, if possessed of natural ability and a sincere purpose, may not increase his knowledge, and add to his pleasure and usefulness in life.

Experiments With Opium Smoking.—One Herr Maclay, in the course of a stay at Hongkong, has made an experiment upon his own body which would appear to be pretty conclusive as to to the effect of opium smoking. After fasting eighteen hours he smoked twenty-seven pipes, holding in all 107 grains of the opium used by the Chinese. It is interesting to know that after the third pipe he ceased to be hungry, and the fifth pipe left him unable to walk about comfortably; the seventh brought his pulse down from eighty-six to seventy; the twelfth caused singing in his ears, and the thirteenth a heavy fit of laughter. Twenty-five pipes affected his hearing, but, within an hour after the trial, which had only lasted about 180 minutes, he was able to go home and go to bed, where he slept so soundly as to wake up fairly fresh and hungry the next morning. During the whole experiment he had no dreams or hallucinations of any sort whatever.

A man may sit down with his conscience and yet be in very bad company.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
aolw WOODLAND.

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At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
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FALL AND WINTER
TRADE,
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MADISON,
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W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
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FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. aolw

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As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
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Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.
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Having purchased the well-known and popular
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Heretofore conducted by Johnsen & Meesmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McGANNA.

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$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. ly46w

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 25th, 1880.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Iowa Legislature has adopted a prohibition law.

A rupture has occurred between France and Madagascar.

De Lesseps arrived at San Francisco Wednesday week.

A new British Artic expedition sails from London in next May.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed to Tucson.

The number of families living in the city of New York is 213,467.

Wirt Travis is on trial at Santa Rosa for the murder of J. G. Hill.

Parnell has raised $200,000 during his visit to the United States.

The wheat yield of Kansas this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

The Banner Quartz Mill, near Oroville, was burned Tuesday night.

Harry Bristow was shot and killed on Saturday, at Canyon City, Or.

Trouble is again appearing with the Indians in Southeast Colorado.

Appalling famine reports continue to come from Armenia and Kurdistan.

The President insists on the resignation of Seward, Minister to China.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith committed suicide at San Francisco Tuesday night.

The New Hampshire Democratic State convention will be held May 6th.

Martin Powers shot his wife in Chicago, recently, and then killed himself.

Five persons were drowned in the Bay of San Francisco on Saturday night.

The Anglo-American Cable Company are negotiating a contract for a new cable.

Two girls perished in the flames of a burning house, near Denniston, Ia., Friday.

An expedition is being planned in Paris for exploring the antiquities of Mexico.

Rev. Luther R. Dickerson, of Richmond, Va., has been discovered to be a forger.

Several buildings at Cherokee Flat, Butte county, were destroyed by fire Tuesday.

C. C. Taylor, city editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, committed suicide recently.

The proceedings in the Lake Merced case have been quashed by the Supreme Court.

George Cockrill was shot and killed at Santa Rosa Tuesday night by Green Hewlett.

A colliery is on fire near Glasgow, Scotland, throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

Fort Stevens is in imminent danger of being washed by the encroachment of the ocean.

R. R. Donnel, an ex-Assessor, was arrested at Bakersfield on Saturday on a charge of felony.

The Tombstone mill and mines in Arizona have been sold to Eastern capitalists for $2,000,000.

At Frankfort, Ky., Henry Ward Beecher was refused the use of a hall in which to lecture.

John Morrissey was stabbed to death at San Francisco, Wednesday, by George Squires.

Cattle are dying by hundreds daily in Utah from the effects of the extreme cold weather.

The loss by the City of Sidney fire at San Francisco is now estimated at $30,000 to $40,000.

At Sehome, W. T., on Monday, Michael Padden was shot and killed by an eight-year-old boy.

Three men were killed and twenty-five injured by a boiler explosion in the harbor of Bona, Algeria.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers will be held July 21st.

Several persons were injured at Philadelphia, recently, by a collision of trains on the West Chester Railroad.

Anti third third term Republicans in New York are forming an organization and say they are bound to beat Grant.

A dispatch from Hanford, Tulare county indicates that a settlement of the land troubles in that section are near at hand.

The Treasurer of the Reading (Mass.) Savings Bank has been convicted upon twenty-nine counts for embezzlement.

Cattle, sheep and horses are dying with frightful rapidity in upper British Columbia. The loss already is estimated at $1,000,000.

A man has been arrested at Lakeport on suspicion of being Metts, the murderer of John A. Raglan, in Tehama county last February.

The great walking match of O'Leary and Weston, which was concluded in San Francisco at 11 o'clock Saturday night, resulted in a victory for O'Leary, the score standing, Weston 490 miles, and O'Leary 516.

The Assembly Committee on Education last week agreed to report a bill establishing five State Normal Schools—one each at San Jose, Nevada City, Los Angeles, Santa Rosa and Reading. The five educational pimples are to take the place of the former carbuncle.

KEARNEY'S SENTENCE.

On the 16th instant, Denis Kearney, having been convicted of misdemeanor in San Francisco, in making violent threats, etc., was arraigned before Judge Rix for sentence. His Honor called upon Kearney to know if he had anything to say in extenuation of sentence, when his counsel, Clitus Barbour, Esq., stated in mitigation that the language was only used in political debate. But the District Attorney, addressing the Court, said that would not do—there was no political campaign in progress at that time to get excited about. Judge Rix then addressed Kearny as follows:

It is apparent to every one that there is a vast deal of difference in the minds of the people in regard to any transaction of this nature. One may think that it is a very slight affair to get up before a popular gathering and use the language that has been proved in this case. He may think it is simply talk, and amounts to nothing, and the party himself might come to the conclusion that it is not dangerous—he may think that it is enjoyed under our government; a privilege to get up before an enlightened audience of this city, and say such words. Others may think that in doing so the party doing it does not fairly understand the foundations and traditions of American government, that he does not understand the laws, and does not understand its true interests toward him, and may think whoever does it, most grossly abuses the right he has to live in an enlightened community. These things would strike different persons in different ways. But I do propose that my judgment shall at all times be without prejudice and without feeling and shall endeavor to hold myself in this matter irrespective of what may have occurred elsewhere. The sentence in this case will vindicate my estimation of the gravity of the offence with which the defendant is charged. The judgment of the Court in this case is that the defendant pay a fine of $1,000 and be imprisoned in the House of Correction of this city and county for six months.

Real Estate Transactions.

The following real estate transfers in Yolo county were recorded during the month of February:

Bank of Woodland to Carey Barney—Parcel of land on Third street; $1,600.

M A Hayworth to Edward Hayworth—160 acres of land known as swamp land survey No.—; $2,000

S N Mering to Frank Burge and wife—Good Templars' Hall, together with lot; $2,000

G W Davis to A C and J P Collins—Land in Davisville; $1,000.

Wm Campbell to L Knight—Lots 1, 2, 9 and ½ of lot 8 in block 5 Cacheville, together with tenements; $2,400.

C Barney to J S White—Parcel of land on Third street; $250.

G S Devilbiss to D P Edwards—Right and title to Devilbiss estate; $3,500.

Jane Wilson to W C Wilson—N w ¼ sec. 3, t 8 n, r 1 e; no consideration.

Jane Wilson to W C Wilson—2206 acres, all in t 11 n, r 1 w; no consideration.

Richard Burris to G F Wherry—Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block 15 in Cacheville; $1.

G F Wherry to Wm. Campbell—Parcel of land in Cacheville; $100.

M O Harling to Spaulding & Harling—Lot No. 32, block 5, in the town of Winters; $1.

M O Harling to Spaulding & Harling—Lots No. 30 and 31, block 5, together with hereditaments and appurtenances thereto; $4,000.

H J Whitney to J H Prichard—Land in Winters; $400.

Bank of Woodland to Geo. D Fiske—Land situate in Woodland, being a part of the w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 32, t 10 n, r 2 w; $1,000.

Geo. D Fiske to J T Riley—Parcel of land on Cross street; $375.

A W and H C Gable to John Foster—N ½ of the s w ¼ and the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ sec 22, t 11 n, r 2 w; $1,200.

Elizabeth Gordon to F S Freeman—Part of Gordon Grant; $3,500.

Chas. Pluss and wife to J D Stephens—Part of Gordon Grant; $4,500.

S B Hudson and wife to H B Johnson—Lots No. 25 and 26, block 13 in Madison; $100.

E C Love to W J Clark—W ½ and n e ¼ and e ½ of the s e ¼ sec 9, t 12 n, r 1 w; also s ½ of s e ¼ of sec 4, t 12, as above, containing 640 acres; $8,000.

C Buob Sr. to G W Woodard—S w ¼ of sec 2, t 10 n, r 1 e, containing 160 acres; $11,000.

Byron Jackson to J A Blake—Lot on Court street; $140.

F S Freeman to J D Stephens—2,925 acres, being a portion of the Gordon Grant; $3,500.

J W Peck to Joseph Craig—Lot No. 14 in Welch's addition to the town of Woodland, together with tenements; $1,000.

W J Clark to John Byrnes—S ½ of the s e ¼ sec 4, t 12 n, r 1 w; $2,075.

Chas. Taylor to W Hayden—Block No. 11 in Washington; $850.

B H Pierson to J and H W Dexter—Parcel of land near Woodland, containing 5 acres; $2,000.

Jason Watkins to Wm. Lambert—Lot 8 in block 3; also lot 3 in block 4 in Woodland; $600.

S P Barnes to Yolo County—Land for road purposes; $35.29

J H Connor to M P Buffum—160 acres in t 12 n, r 3 w; $500.

Margarette Taylor to W Hodgen—Block 33 in town of Washington; $250

Henry Ricker to F S Freeman—Lot and tenements adjoining Good Templar Hall; $1,000.

J W Aldrich to Langville School District—Parcel of land near Langville; $150.

Letter From Capay.

CAPAY, March 17th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The people in this section of the county are feeling jubilant over the prospects of a bountiful harvest, and the consequent revival of business. As for business, however, that is already good for this season of the year. But we expect one of the liveliest seasons that has ever visited this locality.

Hank Strobach—the Duke—is manifesting his spirit of enterprise by enlarging and improving his place of business, and when completed it will be one of the finest *salons* outside of San Francisco. Hank has got a philanthropic heart, and caters to the wants of the public in the most approved style of mixology, and we look upon him as one of the wheel horses of Capay.

Mr. Nash, our enterprising manufacturer of brick, is building a fine two story brick building, which, when completed, will be quite an acquisition to our unpretentious burg. It is destined as a residence.

W. D. Monger, the skillfull blacksmith of Capay, has moved into his new shop, where he will be more comfortably situated and have better facilities for meeting the wants of his patrons.

The Good Templars of this place are growing in popularity as well as in numbers. Having freed the order from indebtedness, they are in a fair way to prosper and accomplish much good in their laudable work.

The only social event I have to record is the marriage of Charles Pierce to Miss Lizy Alexander, which took place to-day, our worthy Justice of the Peace, E. E. Perkins, conducting the ceremonies. The community unite in their well wishes for the future happiness and welfare of the happy couple.

There is at present quite a competition in the facilities of travel between this place and your city. Both lines are run by estimable gentlemen, and I would advise them to enter into terms of conciliation for mutual protection against an indiscriminate public.

The excitement caused by the late poison tragedy, enacted at this place, has somewhat abated, but the public are anxious to have the matter dissected and justice vindicated in the most positive manner. B. T.

What We Need.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—*Dear Sir:*—I have read with pleasure your remarks made in a recent issue of your paper concerning home enterprise and the great necessity of more manufacturing industries in Woodland. With all its natural resources and advantages, our thriving city should not allow any tributary avenue to its permanent growth and welfare to remain inactive. It has long been a subject of much comment among our people that some company has not been formed for the establishment of a woolen mill, as such an enterprise is regarded as one of inevitable success. Why the wool product of this section cannot be utilized right here at home as well as elsewhere, there can be no argument to make it sufficiently clear. Some of our sister towns are making energetic efforts to secure a woolen mill, and the people of Woodland ought not to be behind in offering as great inducements as any other town in the State, and I, for one, believe that if our people will only pull together they will succeed. UNA VOCE.

Hesperian College Literary Exercises

WOODLAND, March 15th, 1880.

CLASS NO. TWO.

Several of the Recitations were very cleverly rendered, some able Essays were read, and a few Declamations were eloquently delivered. Among the latter Mr. Hiddleson's impressed us as peculiarly excellent, being original and replete with noble and inspiring thoughts.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather many of the students were absent, which prevents our giving a full, detailed report of the exercises. L. H. C. H.

From the North.

News comes from the northern part of the State that the severe storms are over and that the influence of a warm sun is melting the snow rapidly. Stock which have suffered greatly the past winter are said to be out of danger, and are being driven to the mountains where feed is plentiful. The loss of stock has not been as serious as heretofore reported, owing to the fact that stock men were better prepared with feed than in any previous winter.

Sheriff's Sale.

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Defendant.

Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale—No. 79. (Old series.)

Under and by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 14th day of January, A.D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said County of Yolo, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1878, in an action wherein RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108 is Plaintiff, and LOUIS GAUTHIER is Defendant, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the southwest ¼ of section 11, in township 11 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 160 acres, in Yolo county, California.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1880, at two (2) o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell the above described tract of land in the highest and best bidder, for cash, in United States gold and silver coin.

Woodland, Jan. 16th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

ja22w4t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, Feb. 14th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

fe19w3t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, March 6th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

mh11w3t

Sheriff's Sale.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiffs, vs. T. W. STROWBRIDGE AND A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, Defendants.

Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale—No. 54. (Old series.)

Under and by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 14th day of January, A.D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said County of Yolo, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1879, in an action wherein the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA were Plaintiffs, and T. W. STROWBRIDGE and A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND were defendants, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the northeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of section 3, in township 11 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State of California, I will, in obedience to the said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell the above described tract of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the person who is willing to take the smallest quantity of said tract of land and pay the amount found due to the Plaintiffs by said Decree, amounting to the sum of $200.90, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June A.D. 1879, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, together with accruing costs.

Woodland, Jan. 16th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

ja22w4t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, Feb. 14th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

fe19w3t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, March 6th, 1880. C. BARNEY, Sheriff.

mh11w3t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

HENRY PROVOST vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said Insolvent, HENRY PROVOST, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Yolo, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at 1 o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 15th day of March, A.D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, County Clerk
By JOS. LABUSIER, Deputy.

mh18w3t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND for the County of Yolo, State of California.

JOHN D. WINTERS vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, JOHN D. WINTERS, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, at the city of Woodland, in said County of Yolo, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1880, at one o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of February, A.D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

mh4w5t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF, IN AND for Yolo County, State of California.

SAMUEL O. BARKER vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, SAMUEL O. BARKER, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, at the Town of Woodland in said County of Yolo, on the 5th day of April, 1880, at one o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted and an assignment of his estate be made and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities. In pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 20th day of February, 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

fe26w5t

Certificate of Partnership.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, W. D. WRISTEN, O. B. OLUFS and B. F. LIGGETT, do hereby certify and declare that we constitute a Partnership under the name of O. B. OLUFS & CO.; that the full names of all the persons interested as Partners are: WILLIAM DAVID WRISTEN, OLUF BERNHARD OLUFS, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT, all residents of the County of Yolo, State of California, and that said Partnership is that of General Commission and Merchandising, and that its principal place of business is the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, State of California.

Witness our hands, this 1st day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty (1880.)

W. D. WRISTEN,
O. B. OLUFS,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo. }

On this first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared WILLIAM DAVID WRISTEN, OLUF BERNHARD OLUFS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL, Notary Public

Recorded Feb. ——, 1880, at 30 minutes past 4 o'clock P.M., in the Recorder's Office of Yolo County.

fe26w1m

RAFFLE POSTPONED—PARTIES holding tickets for the Organ Raffle, which was to have taken place at the Capital Hotel March 17th, are notified that the Raffle is postponed until Saturday evening, April 24th, at the same place. [mh16dw] M. W.

DRESS-MAKING

.....AND.....

Millinery Establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE

For the Spring 1880.

MRS. H. KAREWSKY,

(*Formerly Miss Moses.*)

Would respectfully inform her friends and the ladies of Yolo Co., that she is still at the **WHITE HOUSE** ready to fill any orders for making dresses in the latest and most fashionable Styles—as usual. In addition to her dress-making establishment, she has just received and is now opening out a fine assortment of

MILLINERY,

Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the Latest Styles and Patterns. *Hats Pressed at Short Notice.*

The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. fe25d w

The Event of the Season.

On *March 10th, 1880*, will be published the *first number* of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING IN ITS

100 Large Quarto Pages,

Interesting Stories, in Prose and Verse,
Useful Home Articles,
Amusing and Instructive Sketches,
Two Mammoth Fashion Plates,
Profuse Illustration of the Fashion of the Day,

With the LOWEST New York PRICES of each article, *clearly stated*, affording an opportunity for Shopping in an intelligent and Economical manner.

SINGLE NUMBER, 15 cts. 50 cts. per year,

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for *Our Economy Combination Circular*, by which money may be saved, and the FASHION MAGAZINE obtained FREE.

Extraordinary inducements to Agents for 1880.

Address,

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street,
New York City, N. Y.

fe29dw

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Office and Kitchen

FURNITURE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Specially in Cheap Hard Wood and Black Walnut Stock.

Orders Respectfully Solicited.

GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

W. D. COMSTOCK,
Cor. K and 5th Sts. Sacramento.

mh18w3m

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,
THE GROCER,
—ON THE—
Cor. of Second and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO,

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE,

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the RR. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,
Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

ja25w

LORING'S SPECIFIC! | **A BLESSING** —TO— *Suffering Humanity.*

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

—FOR—

Dyspepsia in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Flatulency, Indigestion, Loss of Strength, Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Periodical Sick Headache, Shaking, all gone feeling at the Stomach, Piles, etc.

It cures the very worst cases, no matter how severe or long standing. If there be a human being on the face of the earth suffering from either of these distressing complaints, let him be assured that in Loring's Specific he will surely find relief.

The proprietor has abundant testimonials from persons of the highest standing.

Price, One Dollar.

DR. THOS. G. LORING, Prop'r, Portland, Me
Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Apothecary,
a22w3m Woodland.

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.

WHERRY & SAFFORD,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,

YOLO, CAL.

fe12w

FEED, SALE & TRAINING STABLES,

HANSON & WHITMORE, Prop's,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Having purchased the Livery Stables formerly owned by T. C. PUCKMAN, we are prepared to take in Stock by Day, Week or Month on the most reasonable terms; also to BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES. A CITY HACK is also in connection with the Stables. Orders for Hack left at the Stables will receive prompt attention. fe27d

DO NOT FORGET

—THAT—

A. Nickelsburg & Bro.

Never allow their Stock to run down during the dull season, as usually practiced by Country Merchants, but receive

NEW GOODS ALMOST DAILY!

Just Received from the East:

100 Pieces of DRESS GOODS, at 10 Cents per Yard;

250 Pieces of SCOTCH GINGAMS, double width, at 12 1-2 Cents per Yard;

Several Cases of SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS and CHEVIOTS,

Which we offer at prices to compete with any city in the State. Also, a New Consignment of

The Celebrated Foster Kids,

Which of late have become the favorite Glove with all the Ladies who have tried them, as they are Manufactured of the BEST FRENCH KID, and Every Pair is Warranted.

FINE LINES OF CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

FRESH GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Carpets, Oilcloths and Wall Paper!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,
PIONEER STORE,
Cor. First and Main Sts., Woodland.

Ja2dw

SMITH'S AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

☞ **Sign of the Town Clock.** ☜ **NO. 79 J STREET,**
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. ja10w

A LARGE STOCK OF

Genuine Atlantic White Lead, Oils, Varnishes,

COLORS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES,

JUST RECEIVED and

FOR SALE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES,

By Whittemore & Higginson, Druggists,

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

mh4d W&w1m

MR. L. C. JORAN,
ARTIST.

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morini's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.

A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only. Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au14dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,

MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.

Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oc1w

KING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN

.....FOR THE.....

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1880!

.....WILL BE AT.....

KNIGHTS LANDING.....In March
CACHEVILLE.....In April
MADISON.....In May
WINTERS.....In June
QUICKSILVER AND KNOXVILLE...In July
BARTLETT OR ALLEN SPRINGS during August and September.

From 1st to 15th of each month at the above named places, and the balance of time at the Home Gallery in Woodland.

Best Arranged Portable Studio in the State.

Best Instruments, Accessories, and Outfit of any traveling gallery in the State.

Add to this the reputation of making the Best Photographs of any one outside of San Francisco.

And that this is the last chance, being

MY LAST TRIP AND LAST YEAR

In Yolo County.

Draw your own conclusions as to the propriety of giving this notice your attention.

Respectfully,
JOS. W. KING, Photo. Artist.

Twenty-Fourth Year in the Business.
mh4w8m
1856 1880

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

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